

A most Compleat
C O M P E N D I U M
O F
G E O G R A P H Y ;
G E N E R A L and S P E C I A L ;
Describing all the
Empires, Kingdoms, and Dominions,
I N T H E
Whole WORLD.

Shewing their
Bounds, Situation, Dimentions, Ancient and
Modern Names, History, Government, Religions,
Languages, Commodities, Divisions, Subdivisions,
Cities, Rivers, Mountains, Lakes, with their Arch-
Bishopricks, Bishopricks, and Universities.

*In a more Plain and Easie Method, more Compendious
and Useful than any of the Lesser Sort.*

Together with an *Appendix* of General Rules for making a large GEOGRAPHY, with the great Uses of that Science.

*Very Necessary for the right Understanding of the
Transactions of these Times.*

Collected according to the latest Discoveries, and agreeing with the Choicest and Newest M A P S.

The Second Edition,
Corrected, much Improv'd, and Enlarged above one
Quarter.

By LAURENCE E. ACHARD, of Christ's-
Colledge in Cambridge.

L O N D O N : Printed for Tho. Salusbury at the Sign
of the Temple near Temple-Bar in Fleetstreet. 1691.

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To the Reverend and truly Learned
Dr. *JOHN COVEL*,
Chancellor of *YORK*,
AND
MASTER
OF
CHRIST-COLLEGE
IN
CAMBRIDGE.

Reverend Sir,

TO have your Name prefixed to this
Book, will give you sufficient Reason
no less to marvel at my Boldness
than Folly ; but the Right of Dedication,
every *Scribler* assumes to himself, may in
A 2 some

The Epistle Dedicatory.

some measure save me harmless ; and your Goodness which truly knows how to pardon the rash Attempts of *Youth*, has animated me to shelter this small *Trifle* under the Patronage of your Name. I will not go about to extenuate my Crime, by such *Fulsome Panegyricks* as Dedications are usually stuffed withal ; for those are the common Badges of Mercenary Pens, which too oft betray the Wit as well as the Integrity of such Writers. I do not pretend in the least to better your Understanding by this small *Compendium*, or to add any thing to the knowledge of a Person who is already so well acquainted with the World, and has seen so many famous Countries : Neither do I make use of your Name to avoid (the common Fate of Young Writers) *Envy*, for to be thought worthy of that, shall be my greatest Glory ; but chiefly because the Name of so eminent a *Patron* may give the greater Encouragement to others, and that this *Science* may be the more esteemed in our *University* ; and lastly, that I may let the World know how much I am Honoured by publishing my self,

Your most Humble, and

Devoted Servant,

LAU. EACHARD.

THE PREFACE.

THe very kind and civil Entertainment that the first Impression of this Compendium has met withal, in the sale of all the Copies within the space of two or three Months, and the Publisher then very much wanting a second Edition, has obll'dg'd me most carefully to Revise it, and send it a second time to visit the Publick; and this to do the World Justice as well as my self, by correcting, and purging it from all those Faults I could either be inform'd of, or could find my self in the former Edition.

The Design of this small Manuel is to be a plainer, easier, and less tedious Instructor, and to give a more compleat, perfect, and clearer Idea than have been done before, of the Divisions, Subdivisions, Chief-Towns, and Sovereignities, in every Country in the World; with their Situations, Divisions, and Dimensions; as also (to have it more compleat) the Religions, Languages, Commodities, Rivers, Lakes, &c. together with a curious intermixture of all the old Geography, with the new.

The Preface.

In short the Reader may here find a vast number of Names, all set with so much good Method and Order, that there is never a Province, but that he may know the Position and Dimensions; never a Subdivision, but he may find the Situation; nor ever a City or Town, but he may understand who it is subject to; and where-ever this perfection fails, it is for want of Discoveries and not Method.

This Method had the good Fortune to please in the first Impression, and was so well approv'd on by several Persons of great Worth and Judgment, that I thought my self bound in all respects to endeavour to go quite thorough with the Design, and to bring it to as high a degree of perfection as time and business made me capable of; which is done by putting all those Additions (especially the Subdivisions of Provinces) that could be necessary to make it more compleat. So that now the Reader may with reason expect to find it more useful, perfect, and fuller than it was before.

But to be a little more particular in this Concern; I have very much enlarg'd it all the way, from the beginning to the end, (but in such a manner as it might neither exceed the former Price, or the convenient Limates) now putting in all the several Subdivisions which could be of any use or advantage, (of these, the Reader may take notice of Spain, Portugal, France, and Italy) many of which were not in the last, nor so much as mentioned in any one
Geo-

The Preface.

Geography in our own Tongue that ever I saw. The Method also is in some few places varied, where it was necessary or convenient ; particularly in the Order and Number of some of the Provinces : and likewise some few of the Dimensions are altered, where any of the Faults were more apparent, and easily corrected.

As for the Appendix, I have likewise made that much fuller and more compleat than in the former Edition, running thorough all the General Heads I could possibly conceive ; and after that, is added, the great and several Uses of Geography, a thing which I hope will not prove very unacceptable, being never done before in such a particular manner that I know of : and tho' at first such Designs as these may seem of little Use and to no Purpose, yet upon a due Consideration, matters will certainly appear otherwise ; and I am sure those Persons that shall buy this Book a second time, will expect to find something that is wholly New.

In the first Impression, complaint was made by several Persons, for want of a more compleat Index, whereby the Cities and Towns might be found as well as the chief Provinces ; but if these had been put in, with all the inferior Provinces mentioned in this Book, the Index would have been larger, or as large as the whole Book, which would have quite overturn'd the Design of it. But howsoever to oblige those Persons, and others, as much as is convenient, I have here added a Table wholly new, of all the
Prin-

The Preface.

Principal Places in Europe, which perhaps will be more Useful, and serve better for their Purpose, than the other would have done; and the Longitudes and Latitudes (which are, as I think, very true and exact) will be a sure Guide to the finding of 'em in Maps, if they have such as are there mentioned.

For the making of this Edition more perfectly compleat, I have had many considerable Helps and Advantages from some very Worthy Persons in this University, who have lent me, and have helped me to the Use of many curious Books and Maps, which before I had not the benefit of, for which Favours I can but with all Gratitude make a Publick Acknowledgement, and in a more particular manner to the Ingenious and Learned Mr. Bohun, who has given me a Commendatory Letter to publish with this Book, which (as he says himself) will at once do himself and me Right; Him, as to the Second Impression of his Geographical Dictionary; and my self, in relation to this Compendium. For this extraordinary Kindness, I must own my self ever bound to that Great Man.

*After all these Helps, and Care that I have taken, I cannot promise the Reader that it is wholly without Faults; but however I hope there are no gross ones; if there be, I could heartily wish 'em corrected, as well for others sake as my own. and shall never endeavour either to conceal or excuse 'em. Literal Faults in the names of
Places,*

The Preface.

Places, the Printers have committed several, which I could not take care of, and am very sorry for it; the chief of 'em I have set down, which I desire the Reader would correct before he peruse the Book. As for the Dimentions of the Provinces, they are all measured wholly according to the best and latest Maps I could get, and where they are faulty (as they are all very much in Asia, Africa, and America) I must of necessity be so too.

That no Person might be too ready to catch at Imaginary Faults, I must desire the Reader to observe, that since my beginning to write this Edition, (which was about the Months of May and June) there have been several small alterations in matters of Government in some parts of Piedmont, Savoy, Hungary, Slavonia, &c. occasioned by these late Wars. When I wrote of those Places, I did every thing (as much as I could) according to the condition that they were in, in that same time; therefore no Man need to take notice if he finds not every thing exactly as they are at this present time.

A Work of this Nature, so extraordinary Compendious, and containing so very much in so small a room; as it is more painful and laborious to make, than Volumes of much larger size, (especially since others in many things have been so defective) so it is also more liable to Faults, and the Imperfections much more apparent: and such a compleat Book as is here promised (how small and contemptible soever it may seem)

The Preface.

seem) must needs be of great Use, and it required a more peculiar care than others of greater Bulk and Esteem in the World, and needed a Person of Riper Years, and far stronger Judgment than my self, to have performed it: and therefore whatever Commendations I have seem'd to have given it my self, I should give far greater to any one that should perfect it; and should be extreamly glad to find a Person that should correct, alter, or any ways improve the Design.

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A
L E T T E R
T O

Mr. *Laurence Eachard*

The Author of the

Compendium of Geography.

S I R,

TO Commend or Recommend a Book which has been so far approved by the World, as to Sell of a whole Impression in the space of a few Months, may seem very Needless, and over-much Officious; and therefore I shall decline that Province, and endeavour to shew the Usefulness of it.

Geography is become in our Times, since the Invention of Printing, a vast and voluminous Study; and although it is extremely Needful to all sorts of Men, yet many are discouraged at the first Aspect, by the meer bulk of the Writers, and presuming they can never understand it, without Reading so many great Volumes, cast of all Thoughts of it, and sit down in perfect Ignorance of all that part
of

A Letter, &c.

of the Earth in which they have no Business.

This occasioned *Cluverius*, and some others, to reduce this vast Body into a narrow compass, to the end that Learners by Reading of shorter Books, might Form in their Minds a general *Idea* of this Art, and then proceed (if they thought fit) to enlarge and fill up their Notions by the perusal of the larger Accounts. This is indeed the true Method of all *Arts*, first to Form General Notions from short *Introductions*, and then to improve the same by exact and minute Inquires into all the Parts; And thus the Ingenious Mr. *Degery Wear*, in his *Method of Reading History*, endeavoured to Form his young Reader of History, and by degrees, fit and prepare him for that noble Study.

In this particular you have obliged the World beyond any Man that has attempted to write an *Introduction to Geography*. First, by the *Brevity* of it, there being nothing of this Nature to my Knowledge extant in any Language, that is not much larger than yours. Secondly, by the *Exact Method*, than which nothing can possibly be Invented better, or perhaps be better persued. Thirdly, by the *Clearness* and *Perspicuity* of it. there being nothing in the whole Book that may not easily be understood at the first Reading, without the assistance of a Tutor.

A Letter, &c.

I know every one of these have been made Objections against the Book, and some have endeavoured to make it seem contemptible on all these Accounts, but I shall never go about to rectifie their willful Mistakes: The rest of the World will think never the worse of it, for any thing they can say; and whenever I am to enter into any new Study I shall ever desire to find a Guide that has these Faults to introduce me.

The true way of using this Book is to take care before hand for a Collection of Maps; one General Map, the four Quarters, and the particular Kingdoms, or so many of them as is thought fit, which may very easily be had for about 25 or 30 s. then this Book being Read, and compared with those Maps, in about a Week or a little more, a young Man wholly unacquainted with the World will be able to understand the *Position of Kingdoms, Cities, &c.* which he may afterwards enlarge as he thinks fit.

As to your self, *Sir*, you need not trouble or concern your self with the Censures of some Men; the World was never guilty of too much good Nature, in this, or any other thing, and this a secret Envy that ever waits upon all those that have presumed to instruct the World; for though few Men have Wealth enough, yet they are all *Wonderous Wise*, and take it very ill to be better Informed.

A Letter, &c.

I can but Congratulate your good Fortune in meeting with a Civil Bookseller that would give you the liberty of Correcting and Enlarging your own Work, since the Second Impression of my *Geographical Description* was so lately Printed without my Knowledge as *Corrected* and *Enlarged*; when in Truth it is neither; and this, after I had spent about three years in that Work at the Request of the Publisher: This is an Affront that will try the Patience of an Author to the utmost, tho' those that are not such, can hardly think it an Injury, or at least but a very light one.

But then as to Personal Reflections, or Verbal Injuries, those I ever thought worthy of nothing but Neglect; and time if nothing else, will bring you to approve of this Sentiment of

S I R,

Ipswich,
Sept. 3.
1691.

Your most Affectionate

Friend and Servant,

Edmund Bohun.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Reader is desired to take Notice, that
ch. T. stands for chief Town or City ;
l. and b. for long and broad ; m. for Miles ;
K. D. Mar. Earl. Prin. Bar. and such like, for
Kingdom, Dukedom, Marquisate, Earldom,
Principality and Barony ; the rest may be
understood without Explanation.

E R R A T A.

*The Reader is desired to Correct these Faults
before he Reads the Book.*

PAG. 16. l. last but one for the second Minorca,
r. Citadella. pag. 32. l. 12. for Aspadana,
r. Cispadana, pag. 58. l. 21. for Wissenberg, r.
Wittenberg. p. 59. l. 4. Voisland, r. Voitland.
p. 66. l. 20. for the 2 Windishmark r. Metling.
p. 72. l. 2. Isel, and, r. Iseland. pag. 71. l. 24.
25. 26. and 27. for Balmus, Aggelms, and
Borgelms, r. Bahus, Aggerbus, and Bergerbus.
p. 74. l. 21. Carlia, r. Carelia. p. 78. l. 28.
Divina, r. Dwina. pag. 86. l. 32. Poleria, r.
Polesia. p. 91. l. 13. and 15. Wilitz, r. Wibitz.
p. 93. l. 4. Molavia, r. Moldavia, l. 14. Bes-
aravia, r. Bessarabia, pag. 98. l. 10. or 11.
Terro, r. Ferro. p. 104. l. 14. India, r. Judea.
pag. 115. l. 13. Magiana, r. Margiana, l. 16.
Rboemus, r. Khoemus.

To his Worthy Friend, the Author of this
ensuing Treatise.

SIR,

*E*Xpect not now those high-flown tow'ring strains
(Which, as 'twas in a Trance enslave Mens Brains) }
T' enhance the useful Art, your Skill or Pains :
No; what a stumbling Muse, or Love imparts
Led by the Influence of your dear Deserts,
Here you may find; nor dare I hope to raise
A brighter Lustre to its native Praise.

As painful Bees o're spacious Fields do roam,
With loaden Sweets come to cheir welcome Home, }
And there dispose them in the Honey-comb;
So you great Volumes rack, to find what'e true, }
And in a Method most concise, yet new,
Lay out those Treasures to a publick view.
Drake's Ship tho' bigger than this little spot,
Yet never past more Seas, more Knowledge got,
Tho' a far greater loss of time was there,
For what's an Hour now, was then a Year :
Nay Life perhaps sat trembling at Death's Door.
Whilst fearless here we ransack all your store : }
So what can grateful Man desire more ?

Methinks Geography would be enough,
To give the snarling World a generous proof
How it deserves; for surely all would know
The Figure, Form, and State of Things below.
But when with you so regular we pass,
No tooling Rub or'e all th' extended Mass.
Good God! What brutish Animals are these,
Would not such precious Secrets here disclose,
Would not admire and praise the brave Design,
The World encompass in one small Machine?
Regiomontan's Eagle could not vie,
With your small Landskip of Geography;
And such like Labours need a greater Skill
Which are confin'd to Rules not wrought at will.

Go on, dear Sir, and as you have begun,
O'review the World, like to the Rising Sun,
Enlight'ning still, whilst we all ought to pray
To your Endeavours, a long Plus ultra.

Yours,
ANONYMUS.

1

A Most Compleat

C O M P E N D I U M

O F

G E O G R A P H Y ;

G E N E R A L and S P E C I A L ;

Describing all the

Empires, Kingdoms, and Dominions,

I N T H E

Whole W O R L D.

GEOGRAPHY is a Science which teacheth the Description of the Earth. It differs from *Cosmography* as a part from the whole, and from *Chorography* and *Topography* as the whole from its parts.

The Earth (the Subject of this Book) is a Spherical Body, which together with the Water make up one Globe, of so perfect and exact a form, and so beautified and adorn'd by the God of Nature, that from its eli-

gancy and beauty, it was called by the *Greek* *κόσμος*, and by the *Latines*, *Mundus*.

It is situated according to *Ptolomy*, and *Tycho*, in the Centre of the World, but according to *Cöpernicus*, between the Orbs of *Mars* and *Venus*; its substance so wonderful, as may well express that unlimited Power that performs infinitely beyond our imagination.

As to its Magnitude, it is 21600 miles in Circuit, (allowing according to the Vulgar Account 60 to a Degree;) its Diameter 6872 miles; its Semidiameter 3436; its Superficies in square miles 148510584, and its Solid Content 169921796242 Cubical miles.

For the better understanding all its parts, it may be divided into four general Heads, *viz.* 1. Its Imaginary Parts; 2. Its Real Parts; 3. In respect of its Inhabitants; And, 4. Its National Parts.

1. Imaginary Parts.

The Imaginary Parts are only supposed for the clearer understanding of this Science; They are, 1. *Poles*, 2. *Circles*, 3. *Zones*, and, 4. *Climes*.

1. The *Poles* are the extream points of the Axis, which is supposed to pass through the Centre of the Earth, and on which it is supposed to move daily about. They answer to the Poles of the Heavens (as the other Imaginary

imaginary Parts) being the furthest distant from the *Æquator*; in number two, viz. 1. The *Artick*, or North Pole; and 2. The *Antartick*, or South Pole.

2. The Circles are divided into the Greater and Lesser; the greater divide the World into two equal parts; in number four, viz. 1. The *Æquator*, compassing the Earth equally between (and furthest from) the *Poles*: When the Sun is here, the days and nights are equal. 2. The *Zodiack*, (in which is the *Ecliptick*) cutting the *Æquator* obliquely, through which the Sun passes in a year. These two are Immovable. 3. The *Horizon*, dividing the visible parts of the Heavens from the invisible. 4. The *Meridian*, dividing the *Horizon* into two equal parts: When the Sun is here, it is Noon. These two are And, Moveable.

The Lesser Circles divide the World into two Unequal Parts; They are, 1. The *Troicks*, which terminate the Sun's distance from the *Æquator*, being 23 degr. and half from it: When the Sun is here, it is either summer or Winter. They are two, viz. of *Cancer* on the North, and of *Capricorn* on the South side of the *Æquator*. 2. The *Polar Circles*, 66 degr. and one half of the *Æquator*, and 23 and one half of the *Poles*; they are called the *Artick* and *Antartick* Circles. The *Parallels*, which are parallel to the *Æquator*, set in Maps shew the *Latitude*.

as the *Meridian* Lines are to shew the *Longitude* of Places. [Note, That *Latitude* is the distance from the *Æquator*, and *Longitude* from the first *Meridian*, made commonly at the *Canary Isles*.]

3. The *Zones* are certain spaces of Earth, included between two lesser *Circles*. In number five; viz. one *Torrid Zone*, which lies between the *Tropicks*; two *Temperate Zones*, between the *Tropicks* and *Polar Circles*; and two *Frigid Zones*, between the *Polar Circles* and the *Poles*.

4. A *Clime*, or *Climate*, is a space of Earth, between two *Parallels*, in which the longest day is increased half an hour: As for Example, in the first *Clime*, the longest day is 12 hours and an half; in the second, 13 hours; in the third, 13 hours and a half, &c. they are in number 24, that is from the *Æquator* to the *Polar Circles*.

2. Real Parts.

The *Real Parts* are such as have a *Real Existance* upon the *Superficies* of the Earth. Divided into 1. *Water*, and 2. *Land*.

1. *Water* is divided into, 1. *Ocean*, called a general *Collection* or *Rendezvous* of all *Waters*, giving bounds to the four *Regions* of the Earth. 2. *Sea*, a part of the *Ocean* incircumscribed with *Land* except one *Streight*, such as the *Mediterranean*, and *Baltick*.
3. *Streights*

W O R L D.

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3. *Streight*, a part of the Ocean, restrained into narrow bounds, opening the way to a Sea, as those of *Magalanica* and *Gibraltar*.

4. *Lake*, a large space of Water wholly incompassed with Land, as *Parima* and *Zaire*.

5. *Creek* or *Gulf*, a crooked Shoar, thrusting forth as it were two Arms to hold the Sea, as those of *Venice* and *Lepanto*; As for *Rivers*, *Ditches*, *Brooks*, *Fountains*, &c. need no description.

2. *Land*, divided into, 1. *Continent*, a vast Tract of Land where many Nations are joined together, as *Europe*, *Asia*, &c. 2. *Island*, a space of Land wholly incompassed with Sea, as *Britain*, *Japan*, &c. 3. *Peninsula*, a space of Land, incompassed with Sea, except one small part, as *Morea*, *Malacca*, &c. 4. *Isthmus*, is that space of Land that joins a Peninsula to a Continent. 5. *Promontory*, a Mountain shooting it self into the Sea, the end of which is called a *Cape*, as the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Cape Verde*, &c. As for *Mountains*, *Recks*, *Valleys*, *Fields*, *Forests*, *Woods*, *Plains*, &c. are all well known.

3. Inhabitants.

The Earth is divided in respect of its Inhabitants, into the right hand and left. 1. To Poets, the North was counted the right hand, and the South the left. 2. To Priests, the South is the right hand, and the North the

B 3 left.

left. 3. To *Astronomers*, the West is the right hand, and the East the left. And, 4. To *Geographers*, the East is right, and the West left. The Inhabitants themselves are distinguished ; 1. In respect of their *Situation*. 2. According to their *Shadows*. 3. In respect of the *Position of the Globe*. And, 4. According to the *Countreys*.

1. Those according to their *Situation* are divided into ; 1. *Antæci*, which lie under the same *Meridian*, and same *Longitude*, but on different sides of the *Æquator*. 2. *Periæci*, which live on the same side of the *Æquator*, and same *Latitude*, but on opposite sides of the *Globe*. 3. *Antipodes*, that live diametrically opposite to each other.

2. Those according to their *Shadows*, are divided into ; 1. *Amphiscii*, (called also *Ascii*) who live on the *Torrid Zone*, whose *Shadows* tend both ways. 2. *Periscii*, which live in the *Frigid Zones*, whose *Shadows* tend all ways. 3. *Heteroscii*, in the *Temperate Zones*, whose *Shadows* tend but one way.

3. Those according to the *Position of the Globe*, are distinguished into ; 1. Such as live in a *Right Sphere*, (under the *Æquator*) where the Stars rise and set at right Angles. 2. Such as live in an *Oblique Sphere*, (between the *Æquator* and *Poles*) where the Stars rise and set obliquely. 3. As live in a *Parallel Sphere*, (under the *Poles*) where the Stars are always parallel to the *Horizon*.

4. Those

4. Those according to the Countreys, are distinguished into a great many Nations and Peoples, as *French, Spaniards, Italians, Germans, &c.* all which shall be more particularly treated of afterwards.

4. National Parts.

The Earth in respect of its Countreys is divided into four Parts. *viz.* 1. *Europe*, 2. *Asia*, 3. *Africa*, and, 4. *America*; to which are added, 5. *Terra Boriales incognita*, and 6. *Terra Australes incognita*. These are divided into *Empires, Kingdoms, Regions, Countreys, Nations, &c.* Subdivided into *Provinces, Governments, Prefectures, Circles, Territories, Districts, Counties, &c.*

As for the *Empires*, there are six of special Note at present, *viz.* *Turky, Russia, Persia, Tartary, India, and Abissina*; To these we may add three others that go by that Name, *viz.* *Germany, Morocco, Monomotopa*. The Description of these, with the *Kingdoms, Inferior Provinces, and Sovereignties*, is the main design of this Book.

Countries are for the most part divided according to *Princes Dominions*, (but not always so;) they are separated from each other, 1. Sometimes by Sea, as *Germany* and *Denmark* from *Swedeland*. 2. Sometimes by Rivers, as *Natolia* from *Turcomania*. 3. Sometimes by Mountains, as *France* from *Spain*. 4. Some-

4. Sometimes by Walls, as *China* from *Tartary*. And, 5. Sometimes divided only according to the Towns and Forts of the Princes, as *France* from the *Low-Countries*. Thus much for the **WORLD** in general.

I. EU.

I. EUROPE.

EUROPE has on the North, the Frozen Ocean; on the West the *Ducalidenian* and Western Ocean; on the South the *Mediterranean* Sea; and on the East *Asia*; from which parted by the *Archeipelago*, the *Euxine* Sea, and *Palus Meotis*; the rest is uncertain. Situated between the 7th and 100th deg. of Lon. and between the 34th and 72d deg. of Lat. being in length from Cape *St. Vincent* in *Portugal*, to the Mouth of the River *Oby* in *Russia*, about 3300 Miles; and in breadth, from Cape *Matapan* in *Morea*, to the North Cape in *Norway*, about 2200 Miles.

It is the least part of the Four, but far the more Noble, being the most Populous and Civilized, adorned with many large and glorious Cities, enriched with the most necessary Commodities, and abounding with all the Riches, Pleasures and Plenty, that the most Voluptuous Man can wish for. Famous 1. for the Roman and Greek Monarchies; 2. For its Political Governments; 3. For its Temperature and Fertility; 4. For its Arts and Sciences;

Sciences ; and 5. For the Purity of the Christian Faith.

The Arts peculiar to *Europe*, and there Invented, may be reckoned Painting, Printing, Statuary, and divers particulars in the Art of Navigation and War, and most especially in Scholastick Sciences. Besides these, may be counted the Noble Invention of Guns, the Loadstone, and many other Things too long to be here Named.

The Religions of *Europe* may be reduced to five Heads ; *Viz.* 1. The Reformed or Protestant ; 2. Roman Catholick ; 3. That of the Greek Church ; 4. The Mahomitan ; and 5. The Jewish. The Languages are reduced to three chief Parts ; *viz.* 1. The Teutonical, divided into English, Dutch and Danish ; 2. Latin, corrupted into French, Spanish and Italian ; and 3. Slavonian, divided into Russian, Polish and Turkish. There are several others of less Note, as Welsh, Hungarian, Finnick, Irish, Epirotick, &c. which shall be all spoken of afterwards.

It is under the Government of three Emperors ; *viz.* *Turky*, *Russia* and *Germany* ; seven Kings, *viz.* *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Denmark*, *Swedeland*, and *Poland* ; one Pope of *Rome* ; six Dukes, (besides *Lorrain* and those of the Empire) *viz.* *Tuscany*, *Savoy*, *Mordena*, *Mantua*, *Parma*, and *Curland* ; seven Commonwealths, (besides that of *St. Marino*) *viz.* the *United Provinces*, *Switzerland*, *Venice*, *Genova*,

EUROPE.

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Genova, Ragusa, Luca, and Geneva; besides many inferior Princes, Imperial Cities, &c.

Rivers of chief Note are six; viz. 1. *Danube*, 2. *Volga*, 3. *Dwina*, 4. *Boristhines*, 5. *Rhine*, and 6. *Loyre*.

Mountains of greatest account are four; viz. 1. the *Alps*, 2. *Pirenean Mountains*, 3. *Dofrine Hills*, and 4. *Carpathian*, or *Crapack Mountains*.

Lakes of principal Note are reckoned three; viz. 1. *Ladoga*, 2. *Onega*, and 3. *Wener*.

Europe may be divided into twelve Parts; viz. 1. *Spain*, 2. *Portugal*, 3. *France*, 4. *Italy*, 5. *British Isles*, 6. *Low-Countries*, 7. *Germany*, 8. *Denmark*, 9. *Swedeland*, 10. *Russia*, 11. *Poland*, and 12. *Turky in Europe*.

1. Spain.

THE Kingdom of *Spain* lies on the West of *Europe*, and on the South-West of *France*; in form of a Peninsula, being encompassed on three sides with Sea. Situated between the 7th and 22d deg. of Lon. and between the 36th and 44th of Lat. being in length from *Cape Creus* in *Catalonia*, to *Cape Finestro* in *Gallicia* 630 Miles; and in breadth from *Gibraltar* in *Andaluzia*, to *Cape Pernas* in *Asturia* 480 Miles. Together with *Portugal*, it made the Roman Diocess of *Hispania*, some-

sometimes called *Hesperia*, *Iberia*, and *Celtiberia*, afterwards *Mus Arabia*, and now *Spazia*, or *Spain*; by the Natives, *La Espanna*; by the French, *L'Espagne*; by the Italians, *La Spagna*; by the Poles, *Hispanka*; and by the Germans and Dutch, *Spanien* and *Spangien*.

It was first Conquered by the *Carthaginians*, soon after by the *Romans*, then by the *Vandals*, immediately after by the *Goths*, after that by the *Saracens* and *Moors*, Anno 724, and divided into several Kingdoms, till Anno 1478, *Ferdinand* drove out the *Moors*, and erected a Monarchy, which has continued ever since. So that at present, it is governed by its own King, who has many Dominions, and more Titles, particularly that of the *Catholick King*. His Royal Seat is at *Madrid*.

The Inhabitants descend from the *Goths*, *Moors*, *Jews*, & old *Spaniards*, and are all Roman *Catholicks*. Their Language, the vulgar *Spanish* or *Castilian*, a Manly Language, composed of *French*, *Latine*, *Gothish*, *Arabick*, and old *Spanish*. In *Biscay* they still speak the old *Cantabrian*, and the *Arabick* is used in the Mountains of *Granada*. Their chief Commodities are Sacks, Sugars, Oyl, Metals, Rice, Silk, Oranges, Raisens, Wool, Cork, Rosin, and Lamb skins. It is divided into 14 Provinces, which are,

1. Kingdom of *Gallicia* a Sea Province, the most N. W. of this Kingdom, but a part of the

the old *Gallacia*, 170 m. l. and 140 br. divided into five Parts; viz. 1. Bish. of *Mondonedo*, ch. T. *Mondonedo*; 2. Arch. of *Compostella*, ch. T. *Compostella*; 3. Bish. of *Lugo*, ch. T. *Lugo*; 4. Bish. of *Orense*, ch. T. *Orense*; and 5. *Tor. of Tuy*, ch. T. *Tuy*; *Compostella* is chief of the whole.

2. Principality of *Asturia*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Gallicia*, part of the old *Gallacia*, and sometimes of the K. of *León*, 135 m. l. and 60 br. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *Asturia de Oviedo*, ch. T. *Oviedo*; and 2. *Asturia de Santillina*, ch. T. *Santillina* and *St. Vincent*. *Oviedo* is ch. T. of both.

3. Principality or Lordship of *Biscay*, Anciently *Cantabria*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Asturia*, part of the old *Gallacia*, 120 m. l. and 74 br. divided into three parts; viz. 1. *Ipusco* or *Guipuscoa*, ch. T. *Tholofs*; 2. *Biscay*, ch. T. *Bilbo*; and 3. *Alava*, ch. T. *Vitoria*. *Bilbo* is chief Town of the whole.

4. Kingdom of *Navarr*, an Inland Province, on the S. E. of *Biscay*, part of old *Tarracensis*, 96 m. l. and 88 br. divided into five Majorships; viz. 1. *Pampelona*, ch. T. *Pampelune*; 2. *Olita*, ch. T. *Olita*; 3. *Estella*, ch. T. *Estella*; 4. *Sanguesa*, ch. T. *Sanguesa*; and 5. *Tudela*, ch. T. *Tudela*; ch. T. of the whole is *Pampalune*. This is high *Navarr*, the low shall be spoken of in *France*.

5. Kingdom of *Aragon*, an Inland Province on the S. E. of *Navarr*, part of old *Tarracensis*,
sis,

fs, 180 m. l. and 120 br. divided into seven Parts; *viz.* 1. Bish. of *Jaca*, ch. T. *Jaca*; 2. B. of *Balbastro*, ch. T. *Balbastro*; 3. B. of *Huesca*, ch. T. *Huesca*; 4. Arch. of *Saragosa*, ch. T. *Saragosa*; 5. B. of *Taracon*, ch. T. *Taracon*; 6. B. of *Albarazin*, ch. T. *Albarazin*; and 7. B. of *Tervel*, ch. T. *Tervel*; chief Town of the whole is *Saragosa*.

6. Principality of *Catalonia*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Aragon*, part of old *Tarraconensis*, 180 m. l. and 130 b. under this Name are contained three Parts; *viz.* 1. proper *Catalonia*, divided into 15 Territories, ch. T. *Barcelona*, *Taragon* and *Tortosa*; 2. Coun. of *Roussillon*, (under the French) containing two Territories, ch. T. *Peripignan* and *Villa Franca*; and 3. Coun. of *Cerdagne*, (part under the French) ch. T. *Puigcerda*; *Barcelona* is chief of the whole.

7. Kingdom of *Valencia*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Catalonia*, and S. of *Aragon*, part of old *Carthagenensis*, with a little of *Tarracoenensis*, 178 m. l. and 70 b. divided into three Parts; *viz.* 1. *Millares*, ch. T. *Villa Hermosa*; 2. *Xucar*, ch. T. *Valencia*; and 3. *Segura*, ch. T. *Origvella* and *Alicant*; *Valencia* is chief of the whole.

8. Kingdom of *Murcia*, a little Sea Province on the S. W. of *Valencia*, part of old *Carthagenensis*, 96 m. l. and 70. b. divided into two Territories or Counties; *viz.* 1. *Murcia*, ch. T. *Murcia*; and 2. *Cartagena*, ch. T. *Cartagena*.

Cartagena and *Lorca* ; the chief Town of the whole is *Murcia*.

9. Province of *New Castile*, about half the K. of *Castile* or *Bardulia*, a Midland Province on the N. W. of *Murcia*, and W. of *Valencia*, part of old *Carthagenensis*, with a little of *Lusitania*, 230 m. l. and 220 b. divided into three parts ; viz. 1. *Alcaria*, ch. T. *Madrid* and *Toledo* ; 2. *La Sierra*, ch. T. *Cuenca* ; and 3. *La Mancha*, ch. T. *Ciudad Real* ; *Madrid* is chief T. of all.

10. Province of *Old Castile*, the rest of the K. of *Castille*, a Midland Province on the N. of *New Castile*, and W. of *Aragon* ; part of *Old Gallæcia*, and some of *Tarraconensis*, 190 m. l. and 145. b. divided into eight Territories ; viz. 1. *Burgos*, ch. T. *Burgos* ; 2. *Rioja*, ch. T. *Logronno* ; 3. *Calahorra*, ch. T. *Calahorra* ; 4. *Soria*, ch. T. *Soria* ; 5. *Osma*, ch. T. *Osma* ; 6. *Valladolid*, ch. T. *Valladolid* ; 7. *Segovia*, ch. T. *Segovia* ; and 8. *Avila*, ch. T. *Avila* ; chief Town of the whole is *Burgos*.

11. Kingdom of *Leon*, an Inland Province, on the W. of *Old Castile*, and S. of *Asturia*, part of *Old Gallacia* and *Lusitania*, 165 m. l. and 110. b. divided into two Parts, with the River *Douro* ; viz. 1. *Tralos Douro*, on the N. ch. T. *Leon* and *Astorga* ; and 2. *Citra Douro*, on the S. ch. T. *Salamanca* and *Civida Rodrigo* ; *Leon* is chief of both.

12. *Extremadura*, an Inland Province on the S. of *Leon*, and W. of *New Castile*, (often

ten reckoned a part thereof, and sometimes of *Leon*) part of the old *Lusitania* and *Betica*, 194 m. l. and 120 b. divided into three Parts by the Rivers *Tejo* and *Guadiana*; viz. 1. *Tralos Tejo*, ch. F. *Placentia*; 2. *Entre, Tejo, Guadiana*, ch. T. *Merida*; and 3. *Tralos Guadiana*, ch. T. *Badajos*; chief Town of the whole is *Placentia*.

13. Kingdom of *Andaluzia*, or *Vandalitia*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Extremadura* and *New Castile*, the W. part of old *Betica*, with some of *Carthagenensis*, 286 m. l. and 140 b. divided into four Parts; viz. 1. Bish. of *Jaen*; ch. S. *Jaen*; 2. B. of *Cordova*, ch. T. *Cordova*; 3. Arch. of *Sevil*, ch. T. *Sevil*; and 4. B. of *Gades*, or the D. of *Medina Sidonia*, ch. T. *Cadis* and *Medina Sidonia*: *Sevil* is chief Town of the whole.

14. Kingdom of *Granada*, a Sea Province, on the S. E. of *Andaluzia*, the E. parts of old *Betica*, with a little of *Carthagenensis*; 220 m. l. and 70. b. divided into four parts; viz. 1. Bish. of *Almeria*, ch. T. *Almeria*; 2. B. of *Guadix*, ch. T. *Guadix*; 3. Arch. of *Granada*, ch. T. *Granada*; and 4. B. of *Malaga*, ch. T. *Malaga*: chief Town of the whole is *Granada*.

15. To these we may add the Spanish Isles, which lie in the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the S. of *Catalonia*, and E. of *Valencia*, they are chiefly three; viz. 1. *Majorca*, ch. T. *Majorca*; 2. *Minorca*, ch. T. ~~*Minorca*~~ (these were the old *Beleares*) and 3. *Ivica*, ch. T. *Ivica*.

Rivers

Portugal.

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Rivers of chiefest note are five, viz. 1. *Tago*, 2. *Ebro*, 3. *Douro*, 4. *Guadiana*, 5. *Guadaluquivir*.

Chief Mountains (besides the *Pirenean Hills*) are, 1. *Siera Morina*, and 2. *Siera Nevada*.

Archbishopricks 8, Bishopricks 45, Universities 16.

2. Portugal.

THE Kingdom of *Portugal*, properly a part of *Spain*, lies along the Western Ocean, on the W. of *Leon*, *Extremadura*, and *Andaluzia*; and on the South of *Galicie*; situated between the 7th and 11th deg. and 10 min. of Lon. and between the 36th and 50th min. and the 42 deg. and 20 min. of Lat. being in length from N. to S. 360 miles; and in breadth, from E. to W. 135 miles, in some places but 80 and 60 miles broad. It contains a great part of the old *Lusitania*, with some of old *Galleria* and *Betica*, sometimes called *Portugallo*, in Latine *Portugallia*, but by some of our modern Linguists falsely called *Lusitania*.

It was first Conquered by the *Romans*, after that it met with much the same fortune with the rest of *Spain*, till Anno 1139, it had its own Kings, who were afterwards Tributary to *Spain*, till Anno 1640, it Revolted, and

and has ever since continued from Spain under its own Kings, who have considerable Dominions in several parts of *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. His Royal Seat is *Lisbone*.

The Inhabitants, as well as those of Spain, are all *Roman Catholicks*. Their Language is much the same with the *Castilian* or *Vulgar Spanish*, only it has somewhat more of the French than that. Their chief Commodities are Honey, Allom, Fish, Wine, Oyl, Fruits, White Marble, Salt, &c. It contains six Provinces, which are ;

1. *Entre Minho Douro*, a Sea Province, the most N. in the Kingdom ; part of the old *Gallacia* ; 75 m. l. and 54 b. divided into four Counties or Districts, viz. 1. *Viana*, ch. T. *Viana*. 2. *Ponte Lima*, ch. T. *Ponte Lima*. 3. *Guimaraes*, ch. T. *Braga*, and *Guimaraes*. And, 4. *Porto*, ch. T. *Porto*. The ch. T. of the whole is *Braga*.

2. *Tralos Montes*, an inland Province, on the E. of *Entre Minho Douro* ; part of old *Lusitania* and *Gallacia* ; 120 m. l. and 100 b. divided into four Counties, viz. 1. *Miranda*, ch. T. *Miranda*. 2. *Moncorvo*, ch. T. *Moncorvo*. 3. *Villa Real*, ch. T. *Villa Real*. And, 4. *Pinhel*, ch. T. *Pinhel*. Ch. T. of the whole is *Miranda*.

3. *Beira*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Tralos Montes*, and *Entre Minho Douro* ; part of old *Lusitania*, 130 m. l. and 95 b. divided into six Counties, viz. 1. *Lamego*, ch. T. *Lamego*,

Portugal.

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meço. 2. *Avero*, ch. T. *Avero*. 3. *Viseu*, ch. T. *Viseu*. 4. *Coimbra*, ch. T. *Coimbra*. 5. *Guarda*, ch. T. *Guarda*. And, 6. *Castel Branco*, ch. T. *Castel Branco*. *Coimbra* is ch. T. of the whole.

4. *Estremadura*, a Sea-Province on the S. W. of *Beira*, part of old *Lusitania*; 140 m. l. and 80 b. divided into six Counties, viz. 1. *Tomar*, ch. T. *Tomar*. 2. *Leira*, ch. T. *Leira*. 3. *Santerrein*, ch. T. *Santerrein*. 4. *Alenquer*, ch. T. *Alenquer*. 5. *Lisbone*, ch. T. *Lisbone*. And, 6. *Setuval*, ch. T. *Setuval*, or *St. Ubes*. Ch. T. of the whole is *Lisbone*.

5. *Alen Tejo*, or *Entre Tejo Guadiana*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Estremadura*; part of old *Lusitania*, with some of *Belica*; 165 m. l. and 98 b. divided into 5 Counties, viz. 1. *Portalegre*, ch. T. *Portalegre*. 2. *Estremos*, ch. T. *Estremos*. 3. *Evora*, ch. T. *Evora*. 4. *Elvas*, ch. T. *Elvas*. And, 5. *Bejá*, ch. T. *Bejá*. *Evora* is ch. T. of the whole.

6. Kingdom of *Algarve*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Alen Tejo*, part of the old *Lusitania*, sometimes a separate Kingdom from *Portugal*; 86 m. l. and 30 b. divided into two Counties, viz. 1. *Tavira*, ch. T. *Tavira*, and *Taro*. And, 2. *Lagos*, ch. T. *Lagos*, and *Silves*. The ch. T. of both is *Tavira*.

Rivers of Principal Note are three, viz. 1. *Tejo*, 2. *Douro*, and 3. *Guadiana*.

I find no Mountains of Note.

Arch-

Archbishopricks 3, Bishopricks 10, Universities 2.

3. France.

THE Kingdom of *France* is a famous Country, lying on the N. E. of *Spain*, and W. of *Germany*, and part of *Italy*, almost in form of a square, washed on two sides with Sea; situated between the 13th and 27th and 10 min. of Lon. and between the 51st and 6 min. and the 42d and 15 min. of Lat. being in length from the W. parts of *Bretagne*, to the E. parts of *Provence*, 650 miles; (from *Calais* to *Toulon* 560) and the breadth from the borders of *Biscay* in *Spain*, to the N. E. parts of *Lorraine*, 550 miles; (from *Brest* to *Salm* 540) It contains the greatest part of the *Roman* Diocess of *Gaul*, (by some *Galatia*, and *Celto-Galatia*) now called by the *Italians* and *Turks*, *Franza*; by the *Portuguese*, *Franzam*; by the *Germans*, *Frankreich*; by the *Dutch*, *Vrancrych*; by the *Poles*, *Francucazemia*; and by the *Indians*, *Frankistan*.

It was first of all Conquered by the *Romans*, who had it till about *Anno* 400, it was Conquered by the *Franks*, *Goths*, and *Burgundians*; the chief of which were the *Franks*, who erected a Monarchy, that has ever since continued in the Succession of Kings of three several Races, which by little and little have made

made themselves as great as any in *Christendom*: So that it is at present wholly subject to its own King, who has the Title of *Most Christian King, and eldest Son of the Church*. His Royal Seat is at *Paris*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part *Roman Catholicks*; the remainder (much fewer then formerly) are Protestants, and mostly *Calvanists*: Their Language is the *Vulgar French*; a very soft Language, composed of old *Gallick*, (the same with the *Welsh*) *German*, and *Latine*: in some parts of *Bretagne* they use the *British* or *Welsh*. The chief Commodities are Salt, Fish, Corn, Wines, Almonds, Coral, Canvas, Oade, Linnen, Paper, Wood, and Skins. It is divided into 12 Governments, besides the Conquests, which are;

1. Government of *Picardy*, a Sea Province the most N. in the Kingdom; part of old *Belgica Secunda*; 130 m. l. and 45 b. divided into two parts, viz. 1. *Higher*, containing 4 Counties, viz. *Tierasche*, ch. T. *Guise*; *Vermandois*, ch. T. *St. Quinten*; *Santerre*, ch. T. *Peronne*; and *Amienois*, ch. T. *Amiens*. And, 2. *Lower*, containing 4 Counties, viz. *Pays Reconquis*, ch. T. *Calais*; *Ardres*, ch. T. *Ardres*; *Boulenois*, ch. T. *Boulogne*; and *Pontheu*, ch. T. *Abbeville*. *Amiens* is ch. T. of the whole.

2. Government of *Champagne*, an inland Province on the S. E. of *Picardy*; part of *Belgica*

Belgica Secunda, and *Lugdunensis Prima* and *Quarta*; 160 m. l. and 130 b. divided into seven parts, viz. 1. *Rethelnois*, ch. T. *Rethel*. 2. D. of *Rheims*, ch. T. *Rheims*. 3. *High Champagne*, ch. T. *Chateau-Thierry*. 4. *Low Champagne*, ch. T. *Troyes*. 5. *Challonois*, ch. T. *Challon-sur-Marne*. 6. *Bassigny*, ch. T. *Largres*. And, 7. *Sennois*, ch. T. *Sens*. The ch. T. of the whole is *Rheims*.

3. Government of the *Isle of France*, a midland Province on the W. of *Champagne*, and S. of *Picardy*, part of *Belgica Secunda*, and *Lugdunensis Quarta*; 160 m. l. and 115 b. divided into nine parts, viz. 1. *Laonois*, ch. T. *Laon*. 2. *Soissonois*, ch. T. *Soissons*, (these were once part of *Picardy*.) 3. *Beauvaisis*, ch. T. *Beavais*. 4. *Vexin Francoi*, ch. T. *Pont Oyse*. 5. D. of *Valois*, ch. T. *Senles*. 6. *Isle of France*, ch. T. *Paris*. 7. *Brie*, (part in *Champagne*) ch. T. *Meaux*. 8. *Hurepoix*, ch. T. *Melun*. And, 9. *Gastenois*, ch. T. *Montargis*. *Paris* is ch. of all.

4. Government and D. of *Normandy*, anciently *Neustria*, a Sea Province on the W. of the *Isle of France*; the old *Lugdunensis secunda*, 175 m. l. and 80 b. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *Higher*, containing 4 Counties; viz. *Pays de Caux*, ch. T. *Caudebec*; *Rouen*, ch. T. *Rouen*; *Vexin Normandy* or *Gisors*, ch. T. *Gisors*; and *Eureux*, ch. T. *Eureux*; and 2. *Lower*, containing 3 Counties; viz. *Coutantin*, ch. T. *Coutances*; *Caen*, ch. T. *Caen*; and

and Alencon, ch. T. Alencon: *Rouen* is chief Town of the whole.

5. Government and D. of *Bretagne*, anciently *Armorica*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Normandy*, the W. of all *France*; part of *Lugdunensis Tertia*; 180 m. l. and 110 b. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. Higher, containing 5 Counties or Bishopricks; viz. *Dole*, ch. T. *Dole*; *St. Brieux*, ch. T. *St. Brieux*; *St. Malo*, ch. T. *St. Malo*; *Rennes*, ch. T. *Rennes*; and *Nantes*, ch. T. *Nantes*; and 2. Lower, containing four Counties or Bishopricks; viz. *St. Pol de Leon*, ch. T. *Brest*; *Trigvier*, ch. T. *Trigvier*; *Cornoale*, ch. T. *Quimper Corentin*, or *Cornoale*; and *Vannes*, ch. T. *Vannes*, ch. T. of the whole is *Rennes*.

6. Government of *Orleanois*, on the W. of *Bretagne*, and S. of *Normandy*; part of *Lugdunensis Tertia* and *Quarta*, and *Aquitain*; 210 m. l. and 200 b. divided into 13 Provinces; viz. 1. Earl of *Main*, ch. T. *Mans*; 2. Earl of *Perch*, ch. T. *Nogen*; 3. *Beauce*, ch. T. *Chartres*; 4. D. of *Orleanois*, ch. T. *Orleans*; 5. D. of *Nivernois*, ch. T. *Nevers*; 6. D. of *Berry*, ch. T. *Bourges*; 7. *Blaisois*, ch. T. *Blois*; 8. D. of *Vendosmois*, ch. T. *Vendosme*; 9. D. of *Tourain*, ch. T. *Tours*; 10. D. of *Anjou*; ch. T. *Angers*; 11. Earl of *Poitou*, ch. T. *Poitiers*; 12. D. of *Angoumois*, ch. T. *Angouleme*; and 13. *Aunis*, ch. T. *Rochele*: *Orleans* is chief of all.

7. Government of *Burgundy*, a Midland Province on the East of *Orleanois*, and S. of *Champagne*; part of *Lugdunensis Prima*; 180 m. l. and 130 b. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. D. of *Burgundy*, (above half the German Circle of *Burgundy*) containing 8 Territories; viz. *Auxerrois*, ch. T. *Auxerre*; *Auxois*, ch. T. *Semur*; *la Montagne*, ch. T. *Bar sur Seyne*; *Dijonnois*, ch. T. *Dijon*; *Chalonnois*, ch. T. *Challon sur Soane*; *Autunois*, ch. T. *Autun*; *Charolois*, ch. T. *Charolles*; and *Masconois*, ch. T. *Mascon*; and 2. *Bress*, containing 3 Parts; viz. *Bress*, ch. T. *Bourg*; *Beugey*, ch. T. *Bellay*; and the Prin. of *Dombes*, ch. T. *Trevoux*. *Dijon* is chief of the whole.

8. Government of *Lionois*, a Midland Province, on the S. W. of *Burgundy*, and S. E. of *Orleanois*; part of old *Aquitain* and *Lugdunensis Prima*; 208 m. l. and 138. b. It contains seven Provinces; viz. 1. D. of *Marche*, (divided into the *higher* and *lower*) ch. T. *Gueret*; 2. D. of *Bourbon*, ch. T. *Moulins* and *Bourbon*; 3. *Low Auvergne*, ch. T. *Clermont*; 4. *High Auvergne*, ch. T. *St. Flour*; 5. *Forest* (divided in the *Higher* and *Lower*) ch. T. *Feurs*; 6. Bar. of *Beaujalois*, ch. T. *Beaujeu*; and 7. *Lionois* properly so called, ch. T. *Lions*: the chief Town of the whole.

9. Government of *Guienne* and *Gascony*, a Sea Province, on the S. W. of *Lionois*, and S. of *Orleanois*, the chief part of old *Aquitain*, and a little of *Narbonensis*; 270 m. l.

and 230 b. *Guienne* contains 9 Provinces, viz. 1. Earl. of *Santogne*, ch. T. *Santes*; 2. *Perigort*, ch. T. *Perigeux*; 3. *Limosin*, ch. T. *Limoges*; 4. *Quercy*, ch. T. *Cahors*; 5. *Revergue*, ch. T. *Rhodes*; 6. *Agenois*, ch. T. *Agen*; 7. *Bazadois*, ch. T. *Bazas*; 8. *Guienne*, ch. T. *Bordeaux*; and 9. *Condomois*, ch. T. *Condom*. *Gascony* contains 11 Provinces, viz. *Les Landes*, ch. T. *Dax*; 2. D. of *Albert*, ch. T. *Albert*; 3. *Gascony*, ch. T. *Aire*; 4. *Armanack*, ch. T. *Aux*; 5. *Estarrac*, ch. T. *Mirande*; 6. *Gaure*, ch. T. *Verdun*; 7. *Cominges*, ch. T. *Lombes*; 8. *Conserans*, ch. T. *Bertrant*; 9. *Bigorre*, ch. T. *Tarbe*; 10. Prin. of *Bearn*, ch. T. *Pau*; and 11. *Basque*, containing *La Bour*, ch. T. *Basque*; *Basque Navarr*, ch. T. *St. Palais*; and *Soul*, ch. T. *Muleon*. *Bordeaux* is ch. T. of the whole.

10. Government of *Languedoc*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Guienne* and *Gascony*, and S. of *Lionois*; part of old *Narbonensis*, and a little of *Aquitain*; 238 m. l. and 148 b. divided into three parts, viz. 1. Higher, containing 4 parts, viz. *Albigois*, ch. T. *Alby*; *Tholosain*, ch. T. *Tholose*; *L'Auragrais*, ch. T. *La Vaur*; and *Foix*, ch. T. *Foix*; 2. Lower, containing 3 parts, viz. *Narbonne*, ch. T. *Narbonne*; *Besiers*, ch. T. *Besiers*; and *Nismes*, ch. T. *Nismes*; and 3. *Severnès*, containing three parts, viz. *Givaudan*, ch. T. *Mende*; *Velay*, ch. T. *Le Puy*; and *Viviers*, ch. T. *Viviers*. *Tholose* is ch. T. of the whole.

11. Government of *Dauphine* or *Dauphinate*, an inland Province, on the E. of *Languedoc*, and S. of *Burgundy*; part of old *Vianensis prima*; 150 m. l. and 110 b. divided into two parts, viz. 1. Higher, containing 5 parts, viz. *Graisvandan*, ch. T. *Grenoble*; *Les Barenies*, ch. T. *Nions*; *Gapencois*, ch. T. *Gap*; *Ambrunois*, ch. T. *Ambrun*; and *Brianconnois*, ch. T. *Pignerol* and *Briancon*; and 2. Lower, containing 4 parts, viz. *Viennois*, ch. T. *Vienne*; *Diois*, ch. T. *Dye*; *Valencinois*, ch. T. *Valence*; and *Tricastinois*, ch. T. *St. Paul de Tricasten*, Ch. T. of the whole is *Grenoble*.

12. Government of *Provence*, a Sea Province, on the S. of *Dauphine*, and E. of *Languedoc*; part of *Vianenses Tertia & Prima*; 160 m. l. and 98 b. divided into four parts, viz. 1. Higher, ch. T. *Sesteron*, and *Apt*; 2. Middle, ch. T. *Aix*, and *Arles*; 3. Lower, or the Coast of *Provence*, ch. T. *Marselles*, and *Toulon*; and 4. County of *Venaſcin*, (subject to the Pope) containing 2 parts, viz. *Avignon*, ch. T. *Avignon*; and *Venaſcin*, ch. T. *Carpen-ſas*. In the bounds of this lies the Prin. of *Orenge*, (belonging by right to our King) ch. T. *Orenge*. Ch. of the whole is *Aix*.

13. Dukedom of *Lorrain*, an inland Province on the E. of *Champagne*; part of old *Belgica prima*, a Sovereign Dukedom, tho' now under the French; 128 m. l. and 98 b. It contains these parts, viz. 1. Proper *Lorrain*, ch. T. *Nancy*; 2. D. of *Bar*, ch. T. *Bar-leduc*,

leduc, (now joined to *Champagne*;) 3. *Prin-*
of Salm, Counties of, 4. *Clermont*, 5. *Bitch*,
 6. *Sarbruck*, 7. *Sarward*, 8. *Venestrange*, and
 9. *Vaudemont*; and the Territories of, 10.
Metz, 11. *Toul*, and 12. *Verdun*; ch. T. are all
 the same: Some of these were Sovereignities
 before the French Conquests. *Nancy* is ch.
 T. of the whole.

14. *Franche-Comte*, or the County of *Bur-*
gundy, an inland Province, on the S. of *Lor-*
rain, and W. of *Burgundy*; part of *Lugdun-*
ensis quinta, once under *Spain*; 135 m. l.
 and 84 b. divided into 4 Counties, viz. 1. *A-*
mont, ch. T. *Vesoul*, (containing 3 parts;) 2.
Dole, (containing 3 parts) ch. T. *Besancon*
 and *Dole*; 3. *Aval*, (containing 7 parts) ch.
 T. *Salins*; and 4. *Mombeliert*, (by right un-
 der a Prince of the House of *Wirtemberg*)
 ch. T. *Mombeliert*: *Besancon* is ch. T. of the
 whole. This and the Dukedom of *Burgundy*
 make one of the 10 Circles in *Germany*.

The Conquests in the *Low-Countries* and
Germany shall be treated of afterwards.

Rivers of principal Note are four, viz.
 1. *Loyre*, 2. *Seyne*, 3. *Garonde*, and 4. *Rhofne*.

Chief Mountains (besides the *Pirenean Hills*)
 are *Severnies* in *Languedoc*, and *Vauge* in *Lor-*
rain.

Archbishopricks 18, Bishopricks 106, Uni-
 versities 20.

4. Italy.

*I*Italy, one of the most famous Countreys in Europe, lying on the S. E. of France, and S. of Germany, encompassed on 3 sides with Sea, situated between the 25th and the 40th, and 40 min. of Lon. and between the 37th and 36 min. and 46th and 10 min. of Lat. It is almost in form of a Mans Leg, being in length from Geneva to Otranto (N. W. and S. E.) 760 miles; and in breadth from Nice to Trieste 380, from Ancona to Civita-Vecchia 134, and from PolICASTRO to Barletta but 75 miles. In this extent were comprehended the old Diocess of Rome, the greatest part of that of Italy, with some of Gaul. It was anciently called *Aufonia*, *Latium*, *Hesperia*, *Saturnia*, and *Oenotria*; now by the Germans, *Welschlandt* or *Wallischlandt*; by the Danes, *Valland*; by the Turks, *Valia*; by the Poles, *Wolskazemia*; by the Sclavonians, *Vloska*; and by the Dalmatians and Croatians, *Latinska Zemlya* and *Zemglia*.

It anciently had several distinct Governments, till subdued by the Romans, who erected a vast Empire, holding it till Conquered by the Goths, soon after subdued by the Longobards, and after that by the French and Germans, till the Imperial Power failing,

it was reduced to several petty Governments; so that it is at present under the King of Spain, the Pope, five Dukes of the greater sort, four of the less, five Commonwealths, with other small Sovereigns. The chief City of all is *Rome*.

The Inhabitants are all Roman Catholics, except some few Protestants in the N. W. parts; their Language is the vulgar *Italian*, very courtly and fluent, composed of *Latine* and old *Italian*, with some *Lombardian* in the N. some *Gothish* in the middle, and a little *Greek* in the S. E. in *Savoy* and *Piedmont* the French is most used; their chief Commodities are Corn, Wine, Oyl, Fruits, Rice, Silks, Velvets, Taffeties, Grograms, Satins, Fustians, Alloms, and Glasses. It is divided into three parts besides the Isles, viz. *Higher*, or *Lombardy*; *Middle*, and *Lower*, or *Naples*. These contain 12 Provinces, which are,

1. Dukedom of *Savoy*, an inland Province, the most N. W. of this Country; part of *Gallia Narbonensis*; 90 m. l. and 75 b. it contains 7 parts, viz. 1. Commonwealth of *Geneva*, (free) ch. T. *Geneva*; the Ter. divided in the 2 Prefectures of *Terniere* and *Galliard*; 2. D. of *Chablais*, ch. T. *Thonon*; 3. Bar. of *Fessigny*, (divided into *high* and *low*) ch. T. *Cluse*; 4. D. of *Geneva*, ch. T. *Anney*; 5. D. of *Savoy*, ch. T. *Chambery*; in which is the Prefecture of *Beaufort*, ch. T. *Beaufort*; 6. County of *Tarentais*, ch. T. *Moustiers*; and

7. Coun. of *Maurienne*, ch. T. *St. Jean*; *Chambery* is ch. T. of the whole. This Province (except the State of *Geneva*) is subject to its own Duke; who is Feuditory to the Emperor. *Piedmont* is commonly comprehended under the name of *Savoy*.

2. Principality of *Piedmont*, on the S. E. of *Savoy*, part on the Sea; part of Old *Narbonensis*, and a little of *Liguria*; 140 m. l. and 104 b. It contains 9 parts, viz. 1. D. of *Aouste*, ch. T. *Aouste*; 2. Signeury of *Vercelli*, containing the Ter. of *Biela*, and *Vercel's*. ch. T. the same; with the Prin. of *Massarana*, (subject to its own Prince, dependent on the Pope) ch. T. *Masseran*; 3. Mar. of *Furea*, ch. T. *Furea*; 4. *Asti*, ch. T. *Asti*; 5. *Propper Piedmont*, (part under the French) containing the Ter. of *Turin*, *Chieri*, *Savigliano*, *Cherasco*, *Coni*, *Mondovi*, and *Ceva*, ch. T. the same; 6. Mar. of *Susa*, ch. T. *Susa*; 7. *Lucern*, ch. T. *Lucern*; 8. *Saluzzo*, ch. T. *Saluzzo*; and 9. Coun. of *Nice* or *Nizza*, containing the Ter. of *Barcellona*, *Boyleo*, *Tenda*, and *Nice*, ch. T. the same; (*Susa*, *Lucern*, *Saluzzo*, and *Nice*, are under the French) ch. T. of the whole is *Turin*. This Province (besides some excepted) is under the D. of *Savoy*.

3. Dukedom of *Montferrat*, a little midland Province on the E. of *Piedmont*, being most of that part of the Old *Liguria* which was called *Cisapennina*; 62 m. l. and 48 b. divided into 5 Territories, viz. 1. *Trino*, (under the

the D. of Savoy) ch. T. *Trino* ; 2. *Casale*, (once under *Mantua*, but now the *French*) ch. T. *Casale* ; 3. *Alba*, (under the Duke of Savoy) ch. T. *Alba* ; 4. *Acqui*, (under the Duke of *Mantua*) ch. T. *Acqui* ; and 5. Mar. of *Spigno* or *Spin* (under its own Prince) in the bounds of *Acqui*, ch. T. *Spigno* ; ch. T. of the whole is *Casale*.

4. The State of *Genoa*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Montferrat* and *Milan* ; part of the Old *Liguria*, a Commonwealth partly under the Protection of *Spain* ; 155 m. l. and 30 b. divided into two parts, viz. 1. *Eastern-Coast* or *du Lavant*, ch. T. *Genoa* and *Sarzana* ; in this is the Signeury of *Pentremoli*, (under the D. of *Tuscany*) ch. T. *Pentremoli* ; and the Mar. and Town of *Torriglia*, under its own Prince ; 2. *Western Coast*, or *du Ponant*, ch. T. *Savona* and *Albenga* ; in this lies the Mar. of *Finale*, (under *Spain*) ch. T. *Finale* ; Prin. of *Onegla*, (under the D. of Savoy) ch. T. *Onegla* ; and the Prin. of *Monaco*, subject to its own Prince under the French Protection ; ch. T. of the whole is *Genoa*.

5. Dukedom of *Milan*, an inland Province on the N. of *Genoa* and E. of *Montferrat* and *Piedmont* ; greatest part of *Gallia Transpadana*, and some of *Liguria* ; 155 m. l. and 115 b. divided into 12 Territories, viz. 1. *Angheria*, ch. T. *Arona* ; 2. *Comese*, ch. T. *Como* ; 3. *Milaneze*, ch. T. *Milan* ; 4. *Novarese*, ch. T. *Novare* ; 5. *Vigevanasco*, ch. T. *Vigevano* ; 6. *Lau-*
G 4
melline,

melline, ch. T. *Valenza* ; 7. *Alessandrinese*, ch. T. *Alessandria* ; 8. *Tortonese*, ch. T. *Tortona* ; 9. *Pavete*, ch. T. *Pavia* ; 10. *Bobbiese*, ch. T. *Bobbio* ; 11. *Lodegana*, ch. T. *Lodi* ; 12. *Cremonese*, ch. T. *Cremona* ; *Milan* is chief Town of the whole. This Province is under the King of Spain, for which he is dependent on the Emperor.

6. Dukedom of *Parma*, or *Parmese*, a midland Province on the S. E. of *Milan*, and E. or N. E. of *Genoa* ; a part of the Old *Gallia Cispadana* ; a Sovereign Dukedom, 65 m. l. and 50 b. it contains five parts, viz. 1. D. of *Parma* it self, ch. T. *Parma* ; 2. D. of *Piacenza* or *Plaisance*, ch. T. *Piacenza* ; 3. Mar. of *Buffetto* or *Palavicin*, ch. T. *Borgo San-Donino* ; in which is the Ter. of *Vio-renzuola*, ch. T. *Vio-renzuola* ; 4. Coun. of *Rossena*, ch. T. *Rossena* ; and 5. Prin. of *Landi*, or *Val di Taro*, (partly under its own Prince) ch. T. *Borgo di val di Taro*. These are all (except part of *Landi*) under the Duke of *Parma*, who is Feuditory to the Pope. *Parma* is chief of the whole.

7. Dukedom of *Modena*, a midland Province on the E. of *Parma* and *Genoa* ; part of Old *Gallia Cispadana* ; a Sovereign Dukedom. 84 m. l. and 46 b. It contains eight parts, viz. 1. D. of *Modena*, ch. T. *Modena* ; 2. D. of *Regio*, ch. T. *Regio* ; 3. Prin. of *Carpi*, ch. T. *Carpi* ; 4. D. of *Corregio*, ch. T. *Corregio* ; 5. *Carfagnano*, ch. T. *Castro Novo de Carfagnan* ; 6. *Frignano*, ch. T. *Sestola* ; 7. *Sassuolo*, ch.

ch. T. *Sassuolo*: These are all under the Duke of *Modena*. 8. D. of *Mirandula*, (in which is the County of *Concordia*) ch. T. *Mirandula*: This is under its own Prince, dependent on the Emperor. Chief Town of all is *Modena*.

8. Dukedom of *Mantua*, a Midland Province on the N. of *Modena*, and E. of *Milan*; part of the old *Cenomani*; a Sovereign Dukedom, 68 m. l. and 44 b. ch. T. are *Mantua* and *Borgo Forte*. It is under its own Duke, who is Feuditory to the Emperor, who is now under the Protection of the French. In the Bounds of this Province are six other Sovereignities; viz. 1. D. of *Sabionetta* (now under Spain) ch. T. *Sabionetta*; 2. D. of *Guastilla*, (lately Usurped by *Mantua*) ch. T. *Guastilla*; 3. Prince of *Bozolo*, ch. T. *Bozolo*; 4. Mar. of *Castiglione*, ch. T. *Castiglione*; 5. Sig. of *Solfarino*, ch. T. *Solfare*; and 6. Coun. of *Novellara*, ch. T. *Novellara*. These four are under their own Princes all of the House of *Mantua*.

9. Commonwealth of *Venice*, on the N. and N. E. of *Mantua*, bordering on the Sea; containing the old *Venetia*, *Carnia*, *Istria*, and part of *Cenomani*, 260 m. l. and 114 b. divided into 11 Provinces, viz. 1. *Bergamasco*, ch. T. *Bergamo*; 2. *Creмасco*, ch. T. *Crema*; 3. *Bresciano*, ch. T. *Brescia*; 4. *Veronese*, ch. T. *Verona*; 5. *Vicentino*, ch. T. *Vicenza*; 6. *Paduano*, ch. T. *Padua*; 7. *Polesine de Rovigo*, ch. T. *Rovigo*; 8. *Dogado*, ch. T. *Venice*; 9. *Mar*

ca *Trevigiano*, containing four Territories, viz. *Trevigiano*, ch. T. *Trevigio*; *Feltrino*, ch. T. *Feltri*; *Bellunese*, ch. T. *Belluno*, and *Cadri-
no*, ch. T. *Cadore*; 10. *Friuli*, ch. T. *Udine*:
In the Bounds of which lie the Ter. of *Aquileja*,
ch. T. *Aquileja*; and *Goritz*, ch. T. *Gorice*,
both under the Emperor; 11. *Istria*, (part
under the Emperor) ch. T. of the Venetians,
Cabo d'Istria, of the Emperor *Triesle*: Ch. T.
of the whole is *Venice*.

These nine Provinces (together with the B.
of *Trent*) go by the general Name of *Lombar-
dy*; the five first make the Higher, and the
four last the Lower *Lombardy*.

10. State of the Church, or the Popedom,
on the S.E. of *Venice*, wash'd on two sides with
Sea; containing the old *Umbria*, *Picenum*,
Sabina, most of *Latium*, and part of *Gal-
Cispadana* and *Hetruria*; 260 m. l. and 130
b. divided into 13 Provinces; viz. 1. D. of
Ferrara, with *Valdi Comachio*, ch. T. *Ferrara*
and *Comachio*; 2. *Bolognese*, ch. T. *Bologna*;
3. *Romagna*, ch. T. *Ravenna*; in which is the
Town and Sovereign Mar. of *Meldola*; 4. D.
of *Urbine*, ch. T. *Urbine*; in which is the
Republick of *St. Marino*, (free) and the Ter.
of *Fano*; ch. T. the same; 5. Coun. of *Citta
de Castello*, ch. T. *Citta de Castello*; 6. Marq.
of *Ancona*, ch. T. *Ancona* and *Loretto*; 7. D.
of *Spoletto* or *Umbria*, (containing 10 Terri-
tories) ch. T. *Spoletto*; 8. *Perugiano*, ch. T.
Perugia; 9. *Orvietaro*, ch. T. *Orvietno*; 10.

D. of *Castro*, (under the D. of *Parma*) ch. T. *Castro*; 11. St. *Peter's* Patrimony, ch. T. *Viterbo*; in this lie the D. of *Bracciana*, (under its own Duke) and Coun. of *Ronciglione*, (by right under *Parma*) ch. T. the same; 12. *Sabina*, ch. T. *Magliano*; and 13. *Campagna di Roma*, ch. T. *Rome*, the ch. of this Country. These (besides some excepted before) are all subject to the Pope.

11. Great Dukedom of *Tuscany*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of the State of the Church, containing the greatest part of the old *Tuscia* and *Hetruria*; 170 m. l and 120 b. It contains these parts, viz. 1. D. of *Florence*, ch. T. *Florence*; here is the Ter. and Town of *Borgosan Sepulcro*; 2. Ter. of *Pisa*, ch. T. *Leghorn* and *Pisa*; 3. Ter. of *Sienna* (for which the great D. is Homager to *Spain*; ch. T. *Sienna*; in this are the Coun. and Towns of *Radicofano* and *Petigliano*, Sovereignties under *Tuscany*; 4. *Valle Macra*, ch. T. *Filatterra*: These four are under the Great D. of *Tuscany*, who is one of the most Potent Princes in *Italy*; 5. Republick of *Luca*, (Independent) ch. T. *Luca*; 6. D. of *Carrara* and *Massa*, (under its own Duke) ch. T. *Massa*; 7. Mar. of *Malespine* or *Fosdinovo*, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Fosdinovo*; 8. State of *Presidii*, (under *Spain*) ch. T. *Orbitello*; 9. Prin. of *Piombino*, ch. T. *Piombino*; its Prince is under *Spain*; 10. Isle of *Elbai*, (under *Tuscany* and *Spain*) ch. T. *Cosmopoli*; ch. T. of the whole is *Florence*,
12. King-

12. Kingdom of Naples, on the S. E. of the State of the Church, washed on 3 sides with Sea; containing the old *Samnum*, *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Brutium*, with a little of *Latium*; 340 m. l. and 120 b. divided into 12 Provinces; viz. 1. *Abruzzo* the further, ch. T. *Aquila*: In this lie the Ter. and Towns of *Citta de Pena* (under *Parma*) and *Asello*, (under *Massa*) 2. *Abruzzo* the Nigher, ch. T. *Lanciano* and *Civita di Chie*; 3. *Molissu*, ch. T. *Bojano*; 4. *Terra di Lavoro*, ch. T. *Naples* and *Capua*; 5. Further *Principate*, ch. T. *Benevento*, (under the Pope) and *Cowza*; 6. Nigher *Principate*, ch. T. *Salerno*; 7. *Basilicate*, ch. T. *Cirenza*; 8. *Capitinate*, or *Puglia*, ch. T. *Manfredonia*; 9. *Terra di Bari*, ch. T. *Bari*; *Terra di Otranto*, ch. T. *Otranto*; 11. *Calabria* the nigher, ch. T. *Cosenze* and *Rossano*; and 12. *Calabria* the further, ch. T. *Regio* and *St. Severino*: *Naples* is ch. T. of the whole. It is subject to the King of Spain, who for it is Homager to the Pope.

The Italian Isles are chiefly these,

1. Kingdom of Sicily, anciently *Trinacria*, on the S. W. of Naples; 200 m. l. and 148 b. divided into 3 Provinces; viz. 1. *Valdi Demona*, ch. T. *Messina* and *Catana*; 2. *Val di Noto*, ch. T. *Siracosa* and *Noto*; and 3. *Valdi Mazera*, ch. T. *Palermo* and *Montreal*: *Palermo* is ch. T. of the whole. This Island is Subject to the King of Spain, for which he is Homager to the Pope.

2. King-

2. Kingdom and Island of *Sardinia* or *Sardegna*, anciently *Ichnusa* and *Sandaliotis*; on the N. W. of *Sicily*, 160 m. l. and 94 b. divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *Capo di Lugodori* on the N. ch. T. *Algier* and *Sassari*; and 2. *Capo di Cagliari* on the S. ch. T. *Caglier* and *Oristagni*: *Caglier* is ch. T. of both. It is under the King of *Spain*, for which he is Feuditory of the Pope.

3. *Corfica*, sometimes *Serasne*, on the N. of *Sardinia*; 115 m. l. and 55 b. divided into four Parts; viz. 1. *Banda di qua Monti*, ch. T. *Bastia*; 2. *Bandi di Fuora*, ch. T. *Ajazzo*; 3. *Bandi di d'Entro*, ch. T. *Ampugnana*; and 4. *Banda di la Monti*, ch. T. *St. Boniface*: *Bastia* is ch. T. of the whole. This Island is under the Commonwealth of *Genoa*, in Fee of the Pope.

Rivers of Principal Note are four; viz. 1. *Po*, 2. *Adige*, 3. *Tiber*, and 4. *Arno*.

Chief Mountains are the *Alps* and *Apenine*.

Chief Lakes are, 1. *Garda*, 2. *Como*, 3. *Magjore*, 4. *Iseo*, 5. *Lugato*, 6. *Perugia*, 7. *Celano*, and 8. *Balseno*.

Patriarchs three, viz. *Rome*, *Venice*, and *Aquila*.

Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Universities.

5. British Isles.

THE British Isles, or the English Dominions, lie in the Western Ocean, on the N. of *France*, and W. of *Denmark*, *Germany*, and *Low-Countries*. Situated between the 8th and 20th, and 55 min. of Lon. and between the 50th and the 59 deg. of Lat. Under this Name are comprehended four distinct parts, besides the lesser Isles; viz. 1. *England*, 2. *Wales*, 3. *Scotland*, and 4. *Ireland*.

1. ENGLAND.

The Kingdom of *England* lies on the S. of *Scotland*, and N. of *France*, from which divided by the Channel, of a Triangular Form, incompassed on 3 sides with Sea. In length from N. to S. about 325 Miles, and in breadth from E. to W. about 300, containing about 27 Millions of Acres. It contains the greatest part of the ancient *Albion* and *Britain*, (or *Great Britain*) sometimes called *Loegria*; now by the French *Angleterre*; by the Italians, *Inghilterra*; by the Spaniards, *Inglaterra*; and by the Germans, *Engellandt*.

It was first Conquered by the Romans; after that it had its own Kings; next by the Saxons, who divided it into seven Kingdoms, but

but afterwards united again; then by the *Danes*; again by the *Saxons*; and last by the *Normans*, who erected that Monarchy which has ever since remained in the Succession of 28 several Kings and Queens; so that it is now wholly under the Government of its own King, (or rather King and Queen) who has the Title of *Defender of the Faith*. His Royal Seat is *London*.

The Inhabitants are mostly of the Reformed Religion, here taught in its purity, (the Divisions I forbear to mention) some few are Papists; their Language is a Branch of the *Teutonic*, chiefly composed of old *Saxon*, *Latine*, and *French*; in some places in *Cornwall* they use a kind of a *Welsh*; their chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Metals, Timber, Coals, abundance of Wooll, Cloth, Stuffs, Linnen, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Beer, &c. For the better Methods sake, I shall divide it into the six Circuits of the Judges.

1. Northern Circuit, bordering on *Scotland*, the Seat of the old *Brigantes* and *Otaeni*, since the K. of *Northumberland*; now containing six Counties, viz. 1. *Northumberland*, ch. T. *Newcastle and Barwick*; 2. *Bishoprick of Durham*, ch. T. *Durham*; 3. *Yorkshire*, ch. T. *York and Hull*; 4. *Cumberland*, ch. T. *Carlisle*; 5. *Westmorland*, ch. T. *Appleby*; and 6. *Lancashire*, chief Town *Lancaster*. *York* is chief of the whole.

2. Mid.

2. *Midland Circuit*, on the S. of N. Circuit, the Seat of the old *Corotani*, and some of the *Cornavii*, since part of the K. of *Mercia*, containing 7 Counties, viz. 1. *Lincolnshire*, ch. T. *Lincoln*; 2. *Rutlandshire*, ch. T. *Okeham*; 3. *Northamptonshire*, ch. T. *Northampton* and *Peterborough*; 4. *Nottinghamshire*, ch. T. *Nottingham*; 5. *Darbyshire*, ch. Town *Darby*; 6. *Leicestershire*, ch. T. *Leicester*; 7. *Warwickshire*, ch. T. *Coventry* and *Warwick*. To these we join (for method sake) the County Palatine of *Cheeshire*, ch. T. *Chester*. *Lincoln* is chief Town of the whole.

3. *Oxford Circuit*, on the S. of *Midland Circuit*, the Seat of the old *Duboni*, *Atrebatii*, great part of *Cornavii*, and some of the *Silures*; since part of the K. of *Mercia* and the W. *Saxons*; it contains eight Counties, viz. 1. *Oxfordshire*, ch. T. *Oxford*; 2. *Barkshire*, ch. T. *Redding*; 3. *Gloucestershire*, ch. T. *Gloucester*; 4. *Monmouthshire*, (by some made in *Wales*) ch. T. *Monmouth*; 5. *Herefordshire*, ch. T. *Hereford*; 6. *Worcestershire*, ch. T. *Worcester*; 7. *Shropshire*, ch. T. *Shrewsbury*; and 8. *Staffordshire*, ch. T. *Stafford* and *Lichfield*. Chief Town of the whole is *Oxford*.

4. *Norfolk Circuit*, on the E. of *Oxford Circuit*, the Seat of the old *Iceni*, and some of the *Catevelli*; since the K. of E. *Angles*, and part of *Mercia*; it contains 6 Counties, viz. 1. *Norfolk*, ch. T. *Norwich* and *Yarmouth*; 2. *Suffolk*, ch. T. *Ipswich* and *Bury*; 3. *Cambridge*

bridgeshire, ch. T. Cambridge and Ely ; 4. Huntingtenshire, ch. T. Huntington ; 5. Bedfordshire, ch. T. Bedford ; and 6. Buckinghamshire, chief Town *Buckingham*. Chief Town of the whole is *Norwich*.

5. Home Circuit, on the S. of Norfolk Circuit, the Seat of the old *Trincabantes, Regni, Cantii*, with a few of the *Catwellani* ; since the Kingdom of E. Saxons, S. Saxons, and Kent ; it contains 5 Counties, viz. 1. *Surry*, ch. T. *Southwark* and *Kingston* ; 2. *Suffex*, ch. T. *Chichester* ; 3. *Kent*, ch. T. *Canterbury* and *Recheester* ; 4. *Essex*, ch. T. *Colchester* ; 5. *Hartfordshire*, ch. *Hartford*. To these (for method sake) we may join *Middlesex*, ch. T. *London*, the chief of the Kingdom.

6. Western Circuit, on the W. of Home Circuit, the Seat of the old *Danmonii, Belgæ*, and *Durotriges* ; since the greatest part of the K. of W. Saxons ; it contains 6 Counties, viz. 1. *Hantskire* or *Southampton*, ch. T. *Winchester* and *Southampton* ; 2. *Wiltshire*, ch. T. *Salisbury* ; 3. *Dorsetshire*, ch. T. *Dorchester* ; 4. *Somersetshire*, ch. T. *Bristol*, *Bath* and *Wells* ; 5. *Devonshire*, ch. T. *Exeter* and *Plimouth* ; and 6. *Cornwall*, ch. T. *Launston*. *Bristol* is chief Town of the whole.

Rivers of Principal Note are three, viz. 1. *Thames*, 2. *Severn*, and 3. *Trent*.

Mountains of greatest account are three, viz. 1. *Ingleborough*, 2. *Pendle*, and 3. *Pennine*.

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Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 20, Universities 2.

2. *W A L E S.*

The Principality of *Wales*, lies on the W. of *England*, (commonly reckoned a part thereof) bordering on the Irish Ocean, and parted by the River *Dee*, and a Line drawn to the River *Wie*; in length from N. to S. about 124 miles, in breadth from E. to W. about 100; it contains the greatest part of the Roman *Britania Secunda*, sometimes called *Cambria* and *Zambre*, since *Uvalick*; and now by the *Latines*, *Vallia* or *Wallia*; and by the *French*, *Galles*.

It was first Conquered by the *Romans*, (about the same time that *England* was) and afterwards had a King of its own, and sometimes two, one of *North*, and the other of *South-Wales*; till at last the Kings of *England* subdued them, and brought them to their Power; so that it is at present under the Kings of *England*, whose Eldest-Son has the Title of Prince of *Wales*.

The Inhabitants, as in the rest of *England*, are most Protestants, their Language very harsh, being the same with the old *British* or *Gallick*, but the English is also much used among them; their chief Commodities are Frizes, Cottons, Bays, Metals, Coals, Honey, Wax, Wooll, Cloth, Hides, and Calf-Skins.

It

It is divided into two parts, which are ;

1. *North-Wales*, the Seat of the old *Ordovices*, since the K. of *Guinedth* and part of *Powisland* ; it contains six Counties, viz.
1. *Flintshire*, ch. T. *St. Asaph* and *Flint* ;
2. *Denbighshire*, ch. T. *Denbigh* ; 3. *Isle of Anglesey*, ch. T. *Beaumaris* ; 4. *Caernarvonshire*, ch. T. *Caernarvon* and *Bangor* ; 5. *Merionethshire*, ch. T. *Harlech* ; and 6. *Montgomeryshire*, ch. T. *Montgomery* and *Welsh-Pool*. *St. Asaph* is chief of the whole.

2. *South-Wales*, the Seat of the old *Dimetæ*, and part of the *Silures*, since the K. of *Debenbarch* and part of *Powisland* ; it contains 6 Counties, viz. 1. *Cardiganshire*, ch. T. *Cardigan* ; 2. *Radnorshire*, ch. T. *New-Radnor* ; 3. *Pembrookshire*, ch. T. *Pembrook* and *St Davids* ; 4. *Carmarthenshire*, ch. T. *Carmarthen* ; 5. *Brecknockshire*, chief Town *Brecknock* ; and 6. *Glamorganshire*, ch. T. *Cardiff* and *Landaff*. Chief Town of the whole is *Pembrook*.

Rivers of chief Note are two, viz. 1. *Wie*, and 2. *Dee*.

Principal Mountains are those called, 1. *Snowdon Hills*, and 2. *Plinlimmen*.

Archbishopsricks 6, Bishopsricks 4, Universities 0.

3. SCOTLAND.

The Kingdom of *Scotland* is the rest of the *Isle of Albion* or *Great-Britain*, and lies on the

the N. of *England*, from which parted by the Rivers *Tweed* and *Solway*, and the *Cheviot Hills*; in length from *Dun-geby-head* to the S. parts of *Galway*, 250 miles; in breadth from *Aberdeen* to the *Isle of Mule*, 150 miles; it was anciently called *Calidonia*, and sometimes *Albania*; now by the *French*, *l'Escoffe*, and by the *Germans*, *Schottlandt*.

It was for many Ages governed by its own Kings (but with divers considerable alterations) till the year 1602, it was to our great satisfaction united to *England* for ever, and do still remain under it, governed by a Vice-Roy, called *Lord Commissioner*. Some of the North parts are still almost free. The chief Place is *Edinburgh*, the Seat of the former Kings.

The Inhabitants are most Protestants, and those chiefly Presbyterians; their Language is in the South parts a corrupt *English*, and on the N. and W. parts a Dialect of the *Irish*; their chief Commodities are Cattle, coarse Clothes, Frizes, Fish, Lead-Oar, Iron, Salt-petre, Linnen Cloth, Train-Oyl, some Hides and Tallow. It is divided into two parts, which are;

1. *Highland* or *North-Scotland*, somewhat the largest of the two; the Seat of the old *Scots*; 170 m. l. and 130 b. divided into 13 Counties, viz. 1. *Cathness*, ch. T. *Wick* and *Catnes*; 2. *Strathnavern*, ch. Town *Strathby*; 3. *Sootherland*, ch. T. *Dornock*; 4. *Ross*, ch. T. *Tayne*;

Tayne; 5. Murray, ch. T. Elgen; 6. Loquabrea, ch. T. Innerlochy; 7. Braid-Alben, ch. T. -----; 8. Athel, ch. T. Blaire; 9. Buquiban, ch. T. Stanes; 10. Marr, ch. T. Aberdeen; 11. Mernis, ch. T. Beruy; 12. Angus, ch. T. Dundee and Brechin; 13. Perth, ch. T. Perth. Aberdeen is chief of the whole.

2. Lowland or South-Scotland, bordering on England; the Seat of the old Picts; 156 m. l. and 110 b. divided into 22 Counties, viz. 1. Lorn, ch. T. Dunstafag; 2. Cantire, ch. T. Killtan; 3. Argile, ch. T. Inner-rera; 4. Lennox, ch. T. Dunbarton; 5. Menteith, ch. T. Dunblain; 6. Strathern, ch. Town Abernethy; 7. Fife, ch. T. St. Andrews; 8. Sterlin, ch. T. Sterlin; 9. Lothien, ch. T. Edinburgh; 10. Merch, ch. T. Coldingham; 11. Tevedale, ch. T. Jedburg; 12. Twedesdale, ch. T. Pebles; 13. Clydesdale, ch. T. Glasco; 14. Cunningham, ch. T. Irwing; 15. Kile, ch. T. Aire; 16. Carrick, ch. T. Bargeny; 17. Galloway, ch. T. Kircowbrig; 18. Niddesdale, ch. T. Dumfrees; 19. Annandale, ch. T. Annand; 20. Eskedale, 21. Eusdale, and 22. Isle of Arran. Edinburgh is chief of all.

Principal Rivers are two, viz. 1. Tay, and 2. Spey.

Mountains of greatest Note are, 1. the Cheviot Hills, and 2. those of Albany.

Chief Lakes are, 1. Lomond, 2. Ness, and 3. Tay.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 12. Universities 4.

4. IRE-

4. IRELAND.

The Kingdom of *Ireland*, an Island lying on the W. of *England* and *Wales*; in length from the N. parts of *Antrim*, to the S. parts of *Cork*, 285 miles; in breadth from the E. parts of *Down*, to the W. parts of *Mayo*, 160 miles, anciently called *Juverna*, *Hibernia*, *Overnia*, *Fernia*, *Scotia Minor*, *Bernia* and *Vernia*; now by the Natives *Eryn*; by the *Welsh*, *Yverdon*; by the Germans, *Irlandt*; by the *Italians*, *Irlanda*; and by the French, *Irlande*.

The People were anciently rude and barbarous, having little Law or Government; first partly conquered by the *Saxon* Monarchs of *England*, then by the *Norwegians*, not long after by *Henry the Second* of *England*, till by little and little it was wholly reduced to *England*, and still remaineth so, (though at present in dispute) governed by a Vice-Roy, called the *Lord-Lieutenant* or *Deputy* of *Ireland*, whose Seat is at *Dublin*.

The Inhabitants are both Protestants and Papists; their Language, a Dialect of the old *British*, intermixed with *Norwegian*, *Danish*, and *English*; the *English* is also frequently used among them, and in some places a mongrel Speech between both; their chief Commodities are Cattel, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Furs, Salt, Hemp,

Hemp, Linnen Cloth, Pipe-Staves, Wooll, Frizes, &c. It is divided into four Provinces, which are ;

1. *Ulster*, on the N. the Seat of the old *Robognii*, *Darnii*, *Volontii*, *Venicnii*, and *Er-dini* ; 116 m. l. and 100 b. divided into ten Counties, viz. 1. *Antrim*, ch. T. *Carickfergus* ; 2. *Londonderry*, or *Colerain*, ch. T. *Londonderry* ; 3. *Dumagal*, ch. T. *Dumagal* ; 4. *Tyrone*, ch. T. *Duagannon* ; 5. *Fermanagh*, ch. T. *Eniskilling* ; 6. *Cavan*, ch. T. *Cavan* ; 7. *Monaghan*, ch. T. *Monaghan* ; 8. *Armagh*, ch. T. *Charlemont* and *Armagh* ; 9. *Down*, ch. T. *Down* ; and 10. *Louth*, ch. T. *Drogheda*. *Londonderry* is chief of the whole.

2. *Connaught*, on the S. W. of *Ulster*, bordering on the W. Ocean ; the Seat of the old *Gangani*, *Auteri*, and *Nagnatae* ; 130 m. l. and 84 b. divided into six Counties, viz. 1. *Le-trim*, ch. T. *Le-trim* ; 2. *Slege*, ch. T. *Slego* ; 3. *Mayo*, ch. T. *Mayo* or *Moy* ; 4. *Roscommon*, ch. T. *Athlone* and *Roscommon* ; 5. *Galloway*, ch. T. *Galloway* and *Tuam* ; and 6. *Thomond* or *Clare*, (oft reckoned in *Mufter*) chief Town *Clare*. Chief Town of the whole is *Galloway*.

3. *Leinster*, on the E. of *Connaught*, and S. of *Ulster*, the Seat of the old *Brigantes*, *Anapii*, *Cauci*, and *Blani*, 112 m. l. and 10 b. divided into 11 Counties, viz. 1. *Longford*, ch. T. *Longford* ; 2. *W. Meath*, ch. T. *Melinkin* ; 3. *E. Meath*, ch. T. *Trim* ; (these 3 made the Province of *Meath*;) 4. *Dublin*, ch. T. *Dublin* ;

Dublin ; 5. *Wicklow*, ch. T. *Wicklow* ; 6. *Kildare*, ch. T. *Kildare* ; 7. *K. County*, ch. T. *Philipston* ; 8. *Q. County*, ch. T. *Mariburrow* ; 9. *Kilkenny*, ch. T. *Kilkenny* ; 10. *Catherlagh*, ch. T. *Catherlagh* ; and 11. *Wexford*, chief Town *Wexford*.

4. *Munster* or *Mounster*, on the S. of *Leinster* and *Connaught* ; the Seat of the old *Uterini*, *Coriandi*, *Luceni*, *Velibori*, and *Vodii* ; 135 m. l. and 120 b. divided into 5 Counties, viz. 1. *Tipperary*, ch. T. *Clonmel* and *Cashel* ; 2. *Waterford*, ch. T. *Waterford* ; 3. *Limerick*, ch. T. *Limerick* ; 4. *Kerry*, ch. T. *Dingle* ; and 5. *Cork*, (in which is included the County of *Desmond*, ch. T. *Bantry*) ch. T. *Cork* and *Kingsale*. *Limerick* is chief of the whole.

Rivers of Principal Note are, 1. *Shannon*, 2. *Barrow*, 3. *Shure*, and 4. *Blackwater*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Knock Patrick*, 2. *Sliew-Bloemy*, and 3. *Curlew Hills*.

Lakes of greatest Note are, 1. *Lough Earne*, 2. *Lough-Neagh*, and 3. *Lough-Corrib*.

Archbishopricks 4, Bishopricks 19, Universities 1.

The lesser *British Isles* are, 1. *Orcades*, or *Orkney Isles*, on the N. of *Scotland*, in number 32, ch. T. *Kirkwall* ; 2. *Hebrides*, on the W. of *Scotland*, 44 in number, ch. T. *Sodore* ; 3. *Man*, on the W. of *England*, ch. T. *Douglas* ; 4. *Wight*, on the S. of *England*, ch. T. *Newport* ; 5. *Schetland*, 6. *Scilly*, 7. *Thanet*, &c.

6. Low-Countries.

THE *Low-Countries*, a knot of Provinces, right against *England*, on the North of *France*, and W. of *Germany*, situated between the 49th and 10 min. and the 53d and 37 min. of Lat. and between the 21st and the 26th and 28 min. of Lon. in form somewhat triangular; being in length from the N. parts of *Groningen*, to the S. parts of *Luxemburg*, 264 miles; and in breadth from the W. parts of *Artois*, to the E. parts of *Luxemburg*, 192 miles. It contains about half the ancient *Belgium*, with a little of old *Germany*; at present many times called *Belgium*, and the *Lower Germany*; sometimes the *Seventeen Provinces*, and the *Netherlands*; by the Dutch *Nederland*.

It was first Conquer'd by the *Romans*, afterwards by the *French*, after that divided into several Governments, till the year 1309, reduced to one by *Philip Duke of Burgundy*, (of which House is the K. of *Spain*) till Anno 1581, some of the Provinces Revolted, and declared themselves free, and since that, the *French* have gained a great part; so that it is at present under the Government of the *Hollanders*, *Spanish*, *French*, and the B. of *Liege*, who is Prince of the Empire; the

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ch. T. of the *United Provinces* is *Amsterdam*, and that of the *Spanish Provinces*, *Antwerp*, but *Brussels* is the Seat of the Governor.

The Inhabitants of the *Spanish* and *French Provinces* are mostly Papists ; in the *United-Provinces* all Religions are suffered, but most are Calvinists ; their Language is mostly the *Flemish* or *Low-Dutch*, a Dialect of the *German* ; in *Hainault*, *Artois*, B. of *Liege*, *Namur*, *Luxemburg*, and *French Flanders*, they use the *Walloon*, or a corrupted *French* ; *Spanish* and *English* is also very common in many places ; their chief Commodities are fine Linnen, Scarlets, Silks, Velvets, Armours, Ropes, Cables, Butter, Cheese, prepared Buffs, Ox-Hides, *Spanish Leather*, &c. It is divided into 17 Provinces, which are ;

1. Barony of *Groningen*, a Sea Province the most N. of all ; part of old *Friesland* ; 45 m. l. and 30 b. divided into two parts, viz. 1. *Proper Groningen*, containing 3 parts, viz. *Goorecht*, *Oldeamten*, and *Westerwolt*, ch. T. *Groningen* and *Winschoten* ; and 2. *Omlands*, containing 3 parts, viz. *Hunsingo*, *Westerquarter* and *Firelingo*, ch. T. *Dam* and *Delfzijl*. *Groningen* is ch. T. of the whole.

2. Barony of *West-Friesland* or *Friesland*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Groningen* ; but a part of the old *Friesland* ; 36 m. l. and 32 b. divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. *Ostergoe*, ch. T. *Lewarden* ; 2. *Westergoe*, ch. T. *Enck r* ; and 3. *Sevenwolden*, ch. T. *Sloten*. *Lewarden* is ch. T. of the whole.

3. Barony of *Over-Iffel*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *West-Friesland*, and S. of *Groningen*; the Seat of the old *Salii* and *Tubantes*; 62 m. l. and 46 b. divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. *Drente*, (a distinct County) ch. T. *Coevorden*; 2. *Sallant*, ch. Town *Daventer*; and 3. *Twenthe*, ch. T. *Oldeuzel*. *Daventer* is chief Town of the whole.

4. Dukedom of *Gelderland* and *Zutphen*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Over-Iffel*; the Seat of the old *Usipetes*, and some of *Batavia* and *Menapia*; divided into 4 parts, viz. 1. *Vellewe*, ch. T. *Arnhem*; 2. *Betuwe*, ch. T. *Nimwegen*; 3. Earl. of *Zutphen*, a distinct Province, containing 4 Districts, ch. T. *Zutphen*; and 4. *Ruermond*, (subject still to the Spaniards) ch. T. *Gelders*. ch. T. of the whole is *Nimwegen*.

5. Barony of *Utrecht*, part joining to the Sea, on the W. of *Gelderland* and *Zutphen*; part of the old *Batavia*, and a little of *Friesland*; 42 m. l. and 20 b. divided into four Districts, viz. 1. *Emlandt*, ch. T. *Amersfort*; 2. *Abcon*, ch. T. *Utrecht*; 3. *Montfort*, ch. T. *Monfort*; and 4. *Wick*, ch. Town *Duerstede*. Chief Town of the whole is *Utrecht*.

6. Earldom of *Holland*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Utrecht*; part of the old *Batavia* and *Friesland*; 70 m. l. and 46 b. (besides the Isles) divided into two parts, viz. 1. N. *Holland*, containing the Territories of *W. Friesland*, *Kennemerland*, *Waterland*, *Amsterdam*, *Gayland*, with the Isles of *Texel*, *Wier-*

ring, *Uicland*, and *Grind*, ch. T. *Amsterdam*, *Harlem*, and *Alcamaer*; 2. S. *Holland*, containing the Ter. of *Rhinland*, *Delfland*, *Schie-land*, *Crimper*, *Alblast*, *Vianen*, *Gorcun*, *Altena*, with the Isles of *Voorn*, *Yselmond*, *Over-Flackee*, and *Goroe*, ch. T. *Rotterdam*, *Hague*, and *Leiden*.

7. Earldom of *Zealand*, a Sea Province, on the S. W. of *Holland*, the Seat of the old *Toxandria*; it is a small Province containing seven Islands, viz. 1. *Schwoen*, ch. Town *Zirizee*; 2. *Dodeland*, joined to *Schwoen*; 3. *Tolen*, ch. T. *Tolen*; 4. N. *Beverland*, ch. T. *Westkerk*; 5. S. *Beverland*, ch. T. *Fer-Goes*; 6. *Wolferdicke* has no T. and 7. *Walcheran*, ch. T. *Middleburg* and *Flushing*, *Middleburg* is chief Town of the whole.

These go by the name of the *Seven United Provinces*, and often *Holland*, one of the most considerable Commonwealths in the World; they contain part of the old *Germany*, the greatest part of them being at that time some of the old *Saxony*.

8. Earldom of *Flanders*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Zealand*; part of Old *Belgica Secunda*; 90 m. l. and 60 b. divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. N. or *Holland Flanders*, (under *Holland*) containing *Waesland*, ch. T. *Hulst*; and *le Pays des Estates*, ch. T. *Shuys*; 2. *Spanish Flanders*, (under the Spaniards) containing *Vianden Vrien*, ch. T. *Ostend*; *Flan. Proprietaire*, ch. T. *Dendermond*; and the Ter. and

and Towns of Ghent, Oudenard, Courtray, Bruges, Aelft, and Feurne; 3. Walloon Flanders, (under the French) containing the Ter. and Towns of Dunkirk, Ypres, Lille, Doway, Tournay, Orches, Castel, Bourbourg and Belle. Chief Town of the whole is Ghent.

9. Earldom of Artois, an inland Province on the S. W. of Flanders, part of the old *Belgica Secunda*, 70 m. l. and 40 b. divided into six Territories, viz. 1. St. Omer, ch. T. St. Omer; 2. Aire, ch. T. Aire, 3. Bethune, ch. T. Bethune; 4. Coun. of St. Paul, ch. T. St. Paul; 5. Hesden, ch. T. Hesden; and 6. Arras, ch. T. Arras, the chief T. of the whole. This Province is now wholly under the French, and joined to the Government of Picardy in France.

10. Earldom of Hainault or Henegow, an inland Province on the E. of Artois, and S. E. of Flanders, part of the old *Belgica Secunda*, and a little of *Germania Secunda*, 70 m. l. and 65 b. the greatest part is under the French; it contains, 1. Spanish Hainault, ch. T. Aeth, Lessines, and Halle; 2. French Hainault, ch. T. Mons, Valenciennes, and Maubeuge; 3. Arch. of Cambray under the French, (once part of Hainault, but now distinct) chief Town Cambray. Chief Town of the whole is Mons.

11. Earldom of Namur, a little midland Province on the E. of Hainault, containing part of the old *Germania Secunda*, 34 m. l. and 30 b. it is not divided at all, ch. T. are Na-

mur, *Charlemont*, *Charleroy*, and *Bevines*. This Province is wholly under the Spaniards, unless it be a very little of the S. parts.

12. Dukedom of *Brabant*, a midland Province, on the N. of *Namur*, and E. of *Flanders*, part of old *Germania Secunda*, with a little of *Belgica Secunda*, 90 m. l. and 72 b. divided into 3 Tetrarchies besides the Marquisate and *Mechlin*, viz. 1. *Boisleduc*, (under the *Hollanders*) containing the Ter. of *Princeland*, Bar. of *Breda*, *Kempenland*, *Maesland*, *Ravestein*, *Cuyckland*, and *Pelland*, ch. T. *Boisleduc* and *Breda*; 2. *Brussels*, ch. T. *Brussels* and *Niville*; and 3. *Lovain*, ch. T. *Lovain* and *Tienen* or *Tilmont*. *Brussels* is chief Town of the whole.

13. The Marquisate of the Holy Empire, a small Province (reckoned one of the Tetrarchies of *Brabant*) bordering on *Flanders*, much less than formerly, about 7 m. l. and 4 b. yet still reckoned one of the 17 Provinces, ch. T. *Antwerp*, the chief of all these Provinces.

14. The Signeury of *Mechlin* or *Malines*, another little Province almost in the midst of *Brabant*, about 8 m. l. and 6 b. still accounted one of the 17 Provinces, ch. T. is *Mechlin*. To this Province is usually joined the D. of *Aerschor*, (on the E. of *Malines*, 13 m. l. and 4 b.) ch. T. *Aerschor*.

15. Bishoprick of *Liege* or *Luyckland*, an inland Province on the E. of *Brabant* and *Namur*,

mur, part of the old *Germania Secunda*, 74 m. l. and 35 b. it is part under the French, ch T. of the French are *Dinant* and *Walcourt*; of the B. of *Liege*, are *Liege*, *Maeſeck*, and *Tongres*; *Maſtricht* is under the *Hollanders*. It is part of the *Westphalian Circle* in *Germany*, though annexed to the *Netherlands*. It's own Prince is *Electors of Cologne*.

16. *Dukedom of Limburg*, an inland Province on the E. of the B. of *Liege*; part of old *Germania Secunda*, and now of the *Westphalian Circle*; 38 m. l. and 30 b. divided into four Counties, viz. 1. *Valkenburg*, ch. T. *Valkenburg*; 2. *Dalem*, ch. T. *Dalem*; 3. *Rolduc*, ch. T. *Rolduc*. These three are under the *Hollanders*. 4. *Le Pays de Limburg*, ch. T. *Limburg*, the ch. T. of the whole.

17. *Dukedom of Luxemburg*, an inland Province on the S. of *Limburg* and *Liege*; part of old *Germania Secunda* and *Belgica prima*; 82 m. l. and 72 b. now under the French; It contains, 1. D. of *Luxemburg*, the greatest part divided into *Fammenne*, and *Arduenne*, ch. T. *Luxemburg*, and *Thionville*; 2. Coun. of *Bar*, ch. T. *Dampvillers*; 3. Coun. of *Rochfort*, ch. T. *Rochfort*; 4. D. of *Buillon*, ch. T. *Buillon*; and 5. Ter. of *St. Hubert*, ch. T. *St. Hubert*; (these two by right belong to the B. of *Liege*) ch. T. of the whole is *Luxemburg*.

These ten Provinces are called the *Spanish* or *Catholick Provinces*, though at present not

half under *Spain*. The Inhabitants under *Spain* are called *Flemmings*, and those under *France*, *Walloons*.

Rivers of principal note are three, viz.
1. *Rhine*, 2. *Maes* or *Mense*, and 3. *Scheld*.

Here are no Mountains of note.

Lakes of greatest account are three, viz.
1. that of *Harlem*, 2. *Tienke*, and 3. *Schilt*.

Archbishopricks 3, Bishopricks 16, Universities 9.

7. Germany.

THE Empire of *Germany* lies on the E. of the *Low-Countries* and *France*, on the N. of *Italy*, and on the W. of *Poland* and *Turkey*, bordering on the *Sea* and *Denmark*, situated between the 25th and 29th and 30 min of Lon. and between the 45th and 12 min. and the 54th and 56 min. of Lat. almost in form of a square, being in length from the N. parts of *Pomerania*, to the S. parts of *Trent*, 640 miles; and in breadth from the W. parts of *Triers*, to the E. parts of *Silesia*, 550 miles. In these bounds are contained but a part of the old *Germany*, part of *Gaul*, *Illyricum*, with some of old *Italy*; now called by the Inhabitants, *Teutschlandt* or *Teitschlandt*; by the French, *Allemagne*; by the Italians, *La Germania*, or *l'Allemagne*; by the Dutch, *Duytsland*;

Duxfland; by the Poles, *Niemieckzka*; by the Hungarians, *Nemas*; by the Turks, *Nimemeleker*; and by the Greeks, *Elmagy*.

It was a good part of it Conquered by the Romans; after they were dispossessed, it was divided among several Nations, till the year 801, the French Conquer'd it, and erected an Empire, which still continues, though far short of its former glory, for a great part was soon after dismember'd into many petty Governments; so that is now under the Dominion of several, *viz.* the Emperor, K. of Sweden, K. of France, K. of Denmark, six great Dukes, three great Bishops, one great Patriarch, one Landgrave, with a great many inferior Dukes, Earls, Bishops, as also many Imperial Cities, Hanse Towns, and such like; so that there are reckoned above 300 Sovereignties in Germany, but most are Homagers to the Emperor. The Imperial Seat is *Vienna*.

The Inhabitants are both Roman Catholics and Protestants, the latter are most numerous, divided into *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*; their Language is the *High-Dutch*, the chief Branch of the *Tentonic*, an ancient Tongue, and very harsh: In *Bohemia*, they speak the *Slavonian*; the *Italian* in *Tirol* and part of *Switzerland*; the *French* in part of *Alsatia* and *Wallisland*; the *Cauchian* (among themselves) in *Emden*; and the *Swedish* in some of the N. parts; their chief Commodities are
Corn,

Corn, Metals, Allom, Salt, Wine, Fleſh, Linnen, Quick-Silver, Armors, and Iron-works. It is divided into ten Circles, (beſides others in theſe bounds) which are;

1. Circle of *Upper-Saxony*, the moſt N. E. part, a Sea Province, part of old *Vaudalia*, and a little of old *Saxony*; 380 m. l. and 210 b. containing 3 parts, viz. Firſt, the D. of *Pomerania*, divided into, 1. *Ducal*, (under the D. of *Bran.*) having 5 parts, ch. T. *Camin* and *Colberg*; and 2. *Royal*, (under the Swedes) having 3 parts, beſides the Iſles of *Rugen*, *Wollen*, and *Uſdom*, ch. T. *Stetin* and *Stralſund*. Secondly, the Electorate of *Brandenburg*. (under its own Prince) divided into, 1. *Altmark*, ch. T. *Stendal*; 2. *Middlemark*, (in which is *Prignitz* and *Uckerana*) ch. T. *Berlin*; and 3. *New-Mark*, (in which is *Sternberg*) ch. T. *Cuſtrin*. Thirdly, the States of *Saxony*, divided into, 1. D. of *Saxony*, (under its own D. and Elector) ch. T. *Wittenberg*; 2. Prin. of *Anhalt*, in which is the Coun. of *Barby* and *Quedlenburg*, (under ſeveral Princes) ch. T. *Bernburg*; 3. Earl of *Mansfeild*, (ſequeſter'd to the Elect. of Sax.) ch. T. *Mansfeild*; 4. Lant. of *Thuringia*, ch. T. *Erfurt*; (under *Mentz*) Here is another Ter. under *Mentz*; the D. of *Hall*, *Weimar*, *Gotha*, and *Eiſenach*; the Earl of *Hoenſten*, *Schwartzburg*, *Stolberg*, and *Beichlingen*, ch. T. the ſame; all under their own Princes of the Houſe of *Saxony*; 5. Mar. of *Miſnia*, (under the Elect. of

of Sax.) ch. T. *Dresden*; in this are the D. of *Osterland* or *Altemburg*, with the B. of *Merzburg* and *Naumburg*, under their several Princes of the House of Saxony; 6. *Vorßland*, (under the Elec. of Sax.) ch. T. *Plawen*: Ch. T. of the whole Circle is (as I take it) *Berlin*.

2. Circle of Lower Saxony, a Sea Province on the W. of Upper Saxony, part of the old Saxony, and some of *Vandalia*; 240 m. l. and 220 b. It contains ten Parts; viz. 1. D. of *Holstein*, which shall be spoken of in *Denmark*; 2. D. of *Mecklenburg*, containing six Parts, (subject to the D. of *Gustrow* and *Swerin*, and part under the Swedes) ch. T. *Wisnar*; 3. D. of *Lawenburg*, (under the House of Sax.) ch. T. *Lawenburg*; 4. D. of *Breme*, (subject to the Swedes) ch. T. *Breme*; 5. Prin. of *Verden*, (also under the Swedes) ch. T. *Verden*; 6. D. of *Lunenburg*, (under its own D. of the House of *Brunswick*) ch. T. *Zell* and *Lunenburg*; To this is joyned the Coun. of *Danneberg*, ch. T. *Danneberg*; 7. D. of *Brunswick*, divided into two Branches; viz. *Wolfenbittel*, *Brunswick*, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Brunswick* and *Wolfenbittel*; In this are the Coun. of *Werin-gen*, ch. T. *Elbingeroda*; and *Rheinstein*, ch. T. *Blankenberg*; and *Hanover Brunswick*, containing the Ter. of *Calenberg*, ch. T. *Hanover*; D. of *Gruppenhagen*, Ter. of *Hamelen*, and *Goslingen*, ch. T. the same; all subject to the D. of *Hanover*: Bish. of *Hildersheim*, in the limits of *Brunswick*; (under the Arch. of *Co-legn*)

logn) ch. T. *Hildersheim*; 9. Prin. of *Haberstat*, also on the Bounds of *Brunswick*; (under the D. of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Halberstat*; 10. D. of *Magdeburg*, (under the D. of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Magdeburg*, the chief of the Circle.

3. Circle of *Westphalia*, on the West of *Lower Saxony*; a great part was some of old *Saxony*; setting aside *Liege* and *Limburg*, 220 m. l. and 156 b. It contains these Parts, viz. four Dukedoms; 1. *Westphalia*, (under the Arch. of *Cologn*) ch. T. *Arensberg*; 2. *Fuliers* or *Gulick*, ch. T. *Fuliers*; 3. *Berg*, ch. T. *Dusseldorp*, (both under the D. of *Newburg*); 4. *Cleves*, (under the D. of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Cleves*; One Principality; 5. *Minden*, (under the D. of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Minden*: Three Bilhoricks; 6. *Munster*; 7. *Paderbone*, (both under the B. of *Munster*) 8. *Osnaburg*, (under a Prince of the House of *Brunswick*) ch. T. of these are the same: Twenty County; 9. *Mark*, ch. T. *Ham*; 10. *Ravensburg* and *Vlotz*, (this and *Mark* under the D. of *Bran.*) 11. *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*, under the K. of *Denmark*; 12. *Piremont* or *Spigelberg*; 13. *Rheda*; 14. *Lippe*; 15. *Schwaenlurg*, (all four under the Count of *Lippe*) 16. *Hoya*, under *Brunswick*, *Lunenburg* and *Hassia*; 17. *Diepholt*, under *Lunenburg*; 18. *Ritburg*, under *Lippe*, and a little under *Munster*; 19. *Linge*, or *Lemgow*, under our King; 20. *Bentheim*; 21. *Steinfurt*, or *Borchtenfort*, (both under the Count of *Bentheim*) 22. *Tecklenburg*, under *Bentheim*

Benthem and others: 23. *Emden*, or *E. Friesland*, part under the *Hollanders*; 24. *Brunckborst*, or *Gronsfeld*; 25. *Suya*; 26. *Mandſcheid*; 27. *Virnenberg*; 28. *Arenberg*, (all fix under their own Counts) ch. T. all the ſame: Two Abbacies; 29. *Corbey*; 30. *St. Cornelis Munſter*, (both under their own Abbots) ch. T. the ſame. Here are other Sovereignities but of leſs Note: Chief Town of the whole is *Munſter*.

4. Circle of the Upper Rhine, on the S. of *Weſtphalia*, an Inland Province; part of old *Belgium* and *Franconia*. It contains theſe Parts; viz. 1. Lant. of *Heſſe*, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Caſſel*: In theſe Bounds lie the Coun. of *Waldeck*, Ab. of *Fuld*, (both under their own Princees) and the Ab. of *Hirchfelt*, (under *Heſſe*) ch. T. are the ſame; 2. the Confederation of *Weteraw*, containing the Counties of *Naſſaw*, (under our King, but divided into the Branches of *Dellenberg*, *Weilburg*, *Idſtein*, *Wiſſbaden*, *Beilſten*, *Gleilberg*, *Sigen*, *Hadamar*, *Diet*, &c.) *Solms*, *Hanaw*, *Eſſenberg*, *Sayn*, *Wied*, *Witgenſtein*, *Hatzfeld*, *Welterburg*, &c. ch. T. the ſame; all under their own Counts; 3. Coun. of *Catzenelbogen*, (under the Lant. of *Heſſe*) ch. T. *Catzenelbogen*; 4. Lat. of *Darmſtat* or *Geraw*, (under its own Prince,) a Branch of *Heſſe*; 5. Coun. of *Erpach*, by ſome ſet in *Franconia*, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Erpach*; 6. Biſh. of *Spire*, in the Bounds of the *Palatinate*, but of this Circle,

Circle, (under the Elect. of *Mentz*) ch. T. *Spires* (free); 7. D. of *Zweybruck*, or *Deux Ponts*, (a Sovereignty now under the French) ch. T. *Zweybruck*: To this is joined the Bar. of *Reipolskirk*, ch. T. the same; 8. Land of *Alsacia*, or *Elsass*, (belonging chiefly to the Emperor, tho' now under the French) divided into three parts; viz. Lower, ch. T. *Strasburg*; Higher, ch. T. *Colmar*; and *Sintgaw*, ch. T. *Mulhausen*: Here were several Sovereignities in *Alsacia*: *Strasburg* is ch. T. of the whole.

5. Circle of Lower *Rhine*, an Inland Province, dividing the Upper *Rhine* in the middle, being very strangely intermixed with it, so that its Dimensions (as well as the other) cannot well be given. It contains part of Old *Belgium*, and some of *Franconia*, now divided into four Parts; viz. 1. Arch. and Electorate of *Cologn*, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Cologn* and *Bonn*: In the Bounds of this lies the County of *Meurs*, (under our King) ch. T. *Meurs*; 2. Arch. and Elec. of *Triers* or *Trevers*, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Trevers* and *Coblentz*; 3. Arch. and Elect. of *Mentz*, or *Mayence*, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Mentz*: In the Bounds of this lies the Ter. of *Frankford*, usually set in *Franconia*, chief T. *Frankford*, (free); 4. *Palatinate* and Elect. of the *Rhine*, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Hidelberg*: In the Bounds of this lies the Bish. of *Worms*, (under its own B.) ch. T. *Worms* (free); D. of *Simmeren*, ch. T. *Simmeren*; the *Rhine* grave,

grave, ch. T. Kirn; the Counties of *Sponheim*, ch. T. *Creutznach*; *Veldentz*, *Oberstein*, *Falkenstein*, and *Leiningen*, ch. T. the same. These are Sovereignties for the most part depending on the *Palatines*, some of 'em being of the same Family. Much of the Western parts of this Circle is now under the French: *Cologne* is reckoned chief T. of this Circle.

6. As for the Circle of *Burgundy*, which lies next, has been already described in *France*, and now has no Votes in the Diets, therefore I shall pass on.

7. Circle of *Suabia* or *Schwaben*, anciently *Suevia*, a Midland Province on the S. E. of the Circles of the *Rhine*; some of it part of the old *Vindilecia*, 148 m. l. and as many b. It contains these Parts; viz. one Dukedom, 1. of *Wirtemberg*, (the greatest Sovereignty) ch. T. *Stugart*: Two Bishopricks; 2. *Constance*, (under the Emperor) ch. T. *Constance*; 3. *Ausburg* c. T. *Ausburg* (free); 3 Marquises; 4. *Baden* (divided into the Branches of *Baden* and *Durlach*) ch. T. *Baden*; 5. *Burgaw*, ch. T. *Burgaw*; 6. *Ortnaw*, ch. T. *Offenburg*; (These two are under the Emperor) Two Principalities; 7. *Furstemburg*, ch. T. *Furstemburg*; 8. *Hoen-Zollern*, (its Prince of the House of *Brann.*) ch. T. *Hoen-Zollern*: Five Counties; 9. *Oeting*, (divided into the Branches of *Waldenstein* and *Oeting*) ch. T. *Oeting*; 10. *Rechbery*, ch. T. *Gemund* (free); 11. *Koniseck*, ch. T. *Koniseck*; 12. *Eberstein*, ch. T. *Eberstein*; 13. *Loebenstan*, ch.

ch. T. *Loebenstan*: Three Baronies; 14. *Walburg*, ch. T. *Walburg*; 15. *Limpurg*, ch. T. *Limpurg*; 16. *Justingen*, ch. T. *Justingen*; 17. State of the *Fuggers*, ch. T. *Babenhausen*; 18. State of *Ulm* (free) ch. T. *Ulm*; 19. Ab. of *Kempten*, ch. T. *Kempten*: These besides some excepted are under their own Princes. Here is also 20. the Ter. of *Brisgow*, (by some put in *Alsatia*) ch. T. *Friburg*, with several Nameless Territories under the Emperor; and some small Abbacies, with about 36 Imperial Cities: Ch. T. of the Circle is *Ausburg*.

8. Circle and Dukedom of *Franconia*, a Midland Province on the N. E. of *Suabia*, and E. of the *Rhine*; but part of the old *Franconia*, 134 m. l. and as many b. It contains these parts; viz. Three Bilhopricks, 1. *Wurtzburg*, (its B. has the Title of D. of *Franconia*) ch. T. *Wurtzburg*; 2. *Bamberg*, ch. T. *Bamberg*; 3. *Aichstat*, ch. T. *Aichstat*: One Dukedom; 4. *Cobourg*, (under a Prince of the House of *Saxony*) ch. T. *Cobourg*: One Principality; 5. *Henneberg*, (under *Saxony* and *Hesse*) ch. T. *Smalkaden*: Two Marquisats; 6. *Culembach*, (under a Prince of the House of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Culembach*; 7. *Onspach*, (its Prince is also a Branch of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Onspach*: Six Counties; 8. *Wertheim*, ch. T. *Wertheim*; 9. *Holach*, or *Hoenloe*, ch. T. *Oringen*; 10. *Papenheim*, ch. T. *Papenheim*; 11. *Reineck*, ch. T. *Reineck*; 12. *Schwartzenberg*, ch. T. *Schwartzzenberg*;

enberg; 13. *Castel*, ch. T. *Castel*; all under their own Counts; 14. Bar. of *Sensheim*, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Sensheim*; 15. Burgrave of *Nurenburg*, (under the House of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Nurenburg* (free); 16. State of the Great Master of the Teutonic Order, (a Spiritual Prince) ch. T. *Margenthem*; ch. T. of the whole is *Nurenburg*.

9. Circle of *Bavaria*, a Midland Province on the S. E. of *Franconia*, and E. of *Suabia*; part of the old *Vindilitia* and *Noricum*, and some of old *Franconia*, 215 m. l. and 154 b. It contains three Parts; - viz. 1. *Nortgow*, or the Pal. of *Bavaria*, in which is the Lant. of *Leuchtenberg*, ch. T. *Leuchtenberg*; Ter. of *Amberg*, c. T. *Amberg*; C. of *Chamb*, c. T. *Chamb*, (all under the D. of *Bavaria*) Coun. of *Sultzbach*, (under the D. of *Newburg*) ch. T. *Sultzbach*; and the Ab. of *Waldsassen*, under its own Prince; 2. D. and Elec. of *Bavaria*, (under its own Duke) divided into two Parts; viz. *Higher Bav*, ch. T. *München*; in which is the B. of *Freisingen*, ch. T. *Freisingen*; and the Coun. of *Partenkirk*, ch. T. *Partenkirk*; both under the B. of *Freisingen*; and *Lower Bav*, ch. T. *Ratisbone*, in which are the B. of *Ratisbone* and *Passaw*, ch. T. the same; both under their own Bishops; and the Coun. of *Ortenburg*, (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Ortenburg*; 3. Arch. of *Saltzburg*, (under its own Arch.) ch. T. *Saltzburg*; In this is the Provestship of *Bergtelsgarden*, under its own Prince, ch.

ch. T. *Bergtels garden* : Besides these intermixed with the D. of *Bavaria* and *N. regow*, lies the D. of *Newburg*, ch. T. *Newburg* ; its Duke is also Elector *Palatine* of the *Rhine* : Ch. T. of this Circle is *Munchen* or *Munick*.

10. Circle of *Austria*, on the E. and S. of *Bavaria*, bordering a little on the Gulf of *Venice* ; part of the old *Noricum* and *Pannonia*, with some of *Rhetia*, now subject to the Emperor, as being of the House of *Austria* ; It is 335 m. l. and 216 b. divided into six Provinces ; viz. 1. Archdukedom of *Austria*, divided into the Higher, ch. T. *Lintz* ; and the Lower, ch. T. *Vienna* ; 2. D. of *Stiria*, or *Stiermark*, divided into the Higher, ch. T. *Fudenburg* ; the Lower, ch. T. *Gratz* ; and the Coun. of *Cilley*, ch. T. *Cilley* ; 3. D. of *Carniola*, or *Krain*, divided into the Higher, ch. T. *Lawbach* ; the Lower, ch. T. *Laas* ; 4. Mar. of *Windischmark*, ch. T. ~~Windischmark~~ ; and the Coun. of *Goritia*, (mentioned in *Italy*) ch. T. *Gorice* ; D. of *Carinthia*, or *Karnten*, divided into the Higher, ch. T. *Willach* ; and the Lower, ch. T. *Clagenfurt* ; 5. Coun. of *Tirol*, ch. T. *Inspruck* ; in which is included the Bish. of *Brixen*, (under its own B. but not absolutely) ch. T. *Brixen* ; and the Coun. of *Ems* and *Bregentz*, ch. T. the same ; and 6. Bish. of *Trent*, (which is part of *Lombardy* in *Italy*) ch. T. *Trent* : It is under its own Bish. who is Prince of the Empire, but subject to the House of *Austria* ; ch. T. of this Circle is *Vienna*, chief of the Empire.

11. To these Circles may be added the Kingdom of *Bohemia* or *Bebemerland*, an Inland Province on the N. of *Austria*, bordering on *Poland*: The Seat of the old, *Bojemi*, *Marcomanni* and *Quadi*. It is (taking it in the largest Sence) 275 m. l. and 226 b. Now for the most part Subject to the Emperor, as of the House of *Austria*. Under this Name are comprehended 4 Provinces; viz. 1. K. of *Bohemia*, (divided into 17 Circles) ch. T. *Prage*, *Kuttenberg* and *Egra*; 2. Mar. of *Lusatia*, (under the Elect. of *Sax.*) divided into the Higher, ch. T. *Pantzen* and *Zittaw*; and the Lower, (partly under the D. of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Soraw*, (under *Sax.*) and *Cotwitz* (under *Br.*) 3. Duke of *Silesia*, (once part of *Poland*) divided into the Higher, (containing 9 Dukedoms) ch. T. *Troppaw* and *Schweidnitz*; and the Lower, (containing nine Dukedoms) ch. T. *Breslaw* and *Glogaw*; the D. of *Crossen* (one of the nine) is under the D. of *Brandenburg*; 4. M. of *Moravia*, or *Mahren*, divided into Eastern, ch. T. *Weiskirck*; and *Western*, ch. T. *Olmutz* and *Brin*; ch. T. of the whole is *Prage*. This is a distinct K. from the rest of *Germany*, and has a distinct and different Language.

12. Also in the Bounds of *Germany* lies *Switzerland*, (formerly a part of it) on the S. of *Suabia* upon the *Alps*; a great Commonwealth made up of many small ones; the old *Helvetia*, part of *Rhetia*, *Gal. Narbonensis*, and *Transpadana*, 220 m. l. and 140 b. It consists

sists of three parts, viz. 1. the Cantons, which are 13; viz. *Zurick*, *Bern*, *Basil*, *Lucern*, *Soluthern*, *Freiberg*, *Schafhausen*, *Switz*, *Zug*, *Appenzel*, *Glaritz*, *Underwalden*, (ch. T. *Stanz*) and *Uri*, (ch. T. *Altorf*) ch. T. of the rest are the same again; 2. The States Confederate, which are six, (besides *Geneva*, *Mulhausen*, and *Rotweil*) viz. the *Grisons*, ch. T. *Coire* or *Chiur*; *Wallisland*, ch. T. *Sion*; *Valatoline*, ch. T. *Sundrio*; Bish. of *Basil*, or the Coun. of *Brondrut*, ch. T. *Porentru*, to which is joined the Ter. of *Biel*, ch. T. *Biel*; Ter. of *St. Gall*, ch. T. *St. Gall*; and Ter. of *Neuenburg*, ch. T. *Neuenburg*; and 3. the Prefectures, which are the Towns and Countries of *Baden*, *Bremgarten*, *Mellingen*, *Raperchswil*, *Wagenthal*, *Tergow*, *Sargau*, and *Walenstat*; The Pre. of *Rheineck*; The Valleys of *Locarn*, *Lugan*, *Mendrisi*, and *Madia*; The Bailliages of *Belinxon*, *Gasteren*, *Ulzenach*, *Graufon*, *Morat*, *Orbe*, and *Schwarzinburg*; and the Count *Verdemburg*. Chief Town of the whole is *Basil* or *Basle*.

Rivers of chief Note are five, viz. 1. *Rhine*, 2. *Danow*, 3. *Elbe*, 4. *Oder*, and 5. *Wefer*.

Principal Mountains are, 1. *Fichtelberg*, incircling *Bohemia*, and 2. *Schwarzwald* in *Snabia*.

Lakes of greatest note are, 1. *Boden See*, 2. *Zirchnitz*, 3. *Ammer*, 4. *Chiem*, and 5. *Damme*.

Archbishopricks 7, Bishopricks 40, Universities 30. 8. *Den*

8. Denmark.

THE Kingdom of *Denmark* lies on the N. of *Germany*, and (setting aside *Norway* and the *Iles*) is a Peninsula situated between the 27th and 5 min. and the 31th and 52 min. of Lon. and between the 53d and 52 min. and the 58th degr. of Lat. being in length from *Scagen* N. to *Hamburg* S. 250 miles; and in breadth from E. to W. (in N. *Guiland*) 100 miles, in some places (in *Stefwick*) but 30 miles; it was formerly reckoned a part of old *Germany*; then containing the *Cimbricus Chersonesus*, with some of old *Saxony*; now called by the Natives, *Denemark* and *Denemarcker*; by the Latines, *Dania*; by the Italians and Spaniards, *Danamarca*; and by the Poles, *Dunska*.

How it was governed anciently, it is very uncertain, but howsoever we find it had its own Kings ever since the year 797, who have been sometimes under *Swedland* also; in the year 1379 *Norway* (which before had its own Kings) was united to it; so that the Government at present is under its own Hereditary (though pretended Elective) Kings. The Royal Seat is at *Copenhagen*.

The Inhabitants are of the Reformed Religion, and for the most part Lutherans; their Lan-

Language is a Dialect of the *German*, but in *Norway* they speak it with more difference, the *German* is also much used in many Cities; their chief Commodities are Fish, Tallow, Furniture for Ships, Armors, Oxhides, Buckskins, Firwood, and Wainscot. Under this are comprehended 6 Parts, the 3 first in the *Peninsula*.

1. *North Jutland*, the N. Province on the *Peninsula*, washed on 3 sides with the Sea, a great part of the old *Cimbri*, 145 m. l. and 100 b. divided into four Diocesses, viz. 1. *Aalborg* or *Burglare*, ch. T. *Aalborg*; 2. *Wiburg*, ch. T. *Wiburg*; 3. *Arhusen*, ch. T. *Arhusen*; and 4. *Ripen* or *Rip*, ch. T. *Ripen* and *Frederricksdde*. Chief Town of the whole is *Wiberg*.

2. *South Jutland*, or the D. of *Sleswick* on the S. of N. *Jutland*, washed on two sides with Sea; the rest of the old *Cimbri*; 75 m. l. and 60 b. divided into 7 Prefectures, viz. 1. *Haderslere*, ch. T. *Haderslere*; 2. *Appenrade*, ch. T. *Appenrade*; 3. *Tonderen*, ch. T. *Tonderen*; 4. *Flensborg*, ch. T. *Flensborg*; 5. *Gottorp*, ch. T. *Sleswick*; 6. *Husum*, ch. T. *Husum*; and 7. *Eyderledede*, ch. T. *Tonningen*. Chief Town of the whole is *Sleswick*. It is under the D. of *Holstein*, but not absolutely.

3. *Dukedom of Holstein* or *Holface*, on the S. of *Sleswick*, wash'd on two sides with Sea; part of old *Saxony*, and still of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*; 94 m. l. and 54 b. divided into

into four Provinces; viz. 1. D. of Ditmarch, ch. T. Meldorp; 2. D. of Holftein, ch. T. Kiel; 3. D. of Stormaria, ch. T. Geluckstat; In this lies the Ter. of Hamburg (free) ch. T. Hamburg; and 4. D. of Wigerland, ch. T. Lubeck (free): Ch. T. of the whole is Hamburg. This is partly under its own Duke, who is Feuditory of the K. of Denmark.

4. The Isles in the Baltick Sea, on the E. of the Juitlands, chiefly two; viz. 1. Zeland, (an. Codanonia) ch. T. Copenhagen and Roschild; 2. Funen, or Medelforsund, ch. T. Odenfee and Middlefart. Those of lesser Note are, 3. Falster, ch. T. Nikping; 4. Landand, ch. T. Naxkow; 5. Langland, ch. T. Rudkoping; 6. Alfen, ch. T. Sonderburg; 7. Femeren, ch. T. Borg; 8. Bornholm, (under the Swedes) ch. T. Bornholm; 9. Mene; 10. Aar, &c. These were anciently called by the Name of the Hemodes. Copenhagen is ch. T. of all.

5. Kingdom of Norway or Norrick, a long Sea Province on the W. of Swedeland, part of old Scandinavia, 1200 m. l. and 240 b. divided into five Governments; viz. 1. Balus, (under the Swedes) ch. T. Balms and Marbrand; 2. Aggelms, ch. T. Agger and Opslo; 3. Bergelms, ch. T. Bergen; 4. Drenthemus, ch. T. Dronchem; and 5. Wardbus, (in which is the Province of Finmark) ch. T. Werdbus: Ch. T. of the whole is Bergen. This was once a distinct K. but now under Denmark.

r. 1. Balus. Aggerfuy.
Bergelms

6. The

6. The Isles in Frozen Ocean, are chiefly these; 1. *Iseland* 400 m. l. and 180 b. containing the 4 Prov. of *West Lendinga*, *Aust Lendinga*, *Nort Lendinga*, and *Sud Lendinga*; ch. T. *Skalbolt* and *Hola*; 2. *Fresland*, ch. T. *Fresland*; 3. *Groenland*, (if it be an Isle) ch. T. *Bearford*; 4. Isles of *Fero*, 16 in number, divided into 6 Districts; viz. *Norderoe*, *Osteroe*, *Stromoe*, *Vvangoe*, *Sandoe*, and *Sanderoe*, ch. T. *Strom*: Ch. T. of all these Isles is *Skalbolt*.

Rivers of greatest Note are four; viz. 1. *Trave*, 2. *Sloer*, 3. *Egder*, and 4. *Synder*.

Chief Lakes are, 1. *Schlenter*, 2. *Westen*, and 3. *Wisten*.

I find no Mountains, besides the *Dofrine Hills* in *Norway*, and *Hecla* in *Iseland*.

Archbishopricks 2, Bishopricks 13, Universities 2.

9. Swedeland.

THE Kingdom of *Swedeland* lies on the E. of *Norway*, W. of *Russia*, and N. of *Poland* and *Germany*. Situated between the 30th and 30 min. and the 60th and 50 min. of Lon. and between the 55th and 50 min. and the 68th and 52 min. of Lat. being in length from *Götenburg* in *Gothland*, to the E. parts of *Finland* (across the Sea) about 900 Miles; and in breadth from *Usted* in *Schonen*, to

to the N. parts of *Lapland*, (in *Swedeland*) about 820 miles; not so large as it seems, by reason of the *Botner Sea*, dividing of it in the middle; it contains the E. parts of *Scandinavia*, with some of *Sarmatia Europæa*; now called by the Natives, *Swerie*, *Swedenrick* and *Sweriefrych*; by the Germans, *Schweden*; by the French, *Swede*; and by the Poles, *Szwecya* and *Szwedzka Ziemia*.

It was anciently sometimes under the *Danes*, and sometimes under the *Norwegians*, but ever since the year 800, it has had 44 of its own Kings, who were sometimes Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway* also; so that it is at present wholly governed by its own Hereditary (though pretended Elective) Kings, who have several Conquests on every side, as in *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Germany*, and *Russia*. His Royal Seat is *Stockholm*.

The Inhabitants are all Protestants, and those chiefly Lutherans; except in *Livonia*, where they are both Protestants and Papists; their Language is a corrupt Dialect of the *German* or rather *Gothish*; but in *Lapland* and *Finland*, they use the old *Finnick*; and the *Estones* in *Livonia* have a peculiar Tongue; their chief Commodities are Metals, Ox-Hides, Goat-Skins, Buck-Skins, and costly Furs; Pine-Trees, Fir, Oaks, Tallow, Tar, Honey, &c. It is divided into 7 Provinces, which are,

1. The Coast of *Schonen* or *Scania*, commonly

E

monly

monly called *S. Gothland*; the most S. W. Province, bordering on the *Baltick*; the Seat of the old *Scanii*, by most Geographers set in *Denmark*, but now a part of *Swedeland*; 160 m. l. and 70 b. divided into 3 Provinces, viz. 1. *Halland*, ch. T. *Helmstat* and *Labolm*; 2. D. of *Schonen*, ch. T. *Lunden* and *Malmogen*; and 3. *Bleking*, ch. T. *Christianstat* and *Abus*. Chief Town of the whole is *Lunden*.

2. *Gothland*, a Sea Province on the N. of *Schonen*; the Seat of the old *Goths*; 240 m. l. and 200 b. divided into two parts, viz. 1. *E. Gothland*, containing 4 Provinces, viz. D. of *Ostrogoth*, ch. T. *Linkoping*; *Smalland*, ch. T. *Calmor*; Isle of *Oeland*, ch. T. *Borkholm*; and the Isle of *Gothland*, ch. T. *Wesly*; 2. *W. Gothland*, containing 3 Provinces, viz. D. of *Westrogoth*, ch. T. *Gottenburg*; *Dalia*, ch. T. *Daleberg*; and *Vermaland*, ch. T. *Carolstadt*. Chief Town of the whole is *Calmar*.

3. Kingdom of *Sweden*, a Sea Province on the N. of *Gothland*, the Seat of the old *Suiones*, 360 m. l. and 250 b. divided into ten Provinces, viz. 1. *Sudermania*, ch. T. *Nikoping*; 2. *Nericia*, ch. T. *Orebro*; 3. D. of *Westmania*, ch. T. *Arosen*; 4. D. of *Upland*, ch. T. *Stockholm* and *Upsale*; 5. *Gestrícia*, ch. T. *Geval*; 6. D. of *Dalecarle*, ch. T. *Hedemore*; 7. *Hettingia*, ch. T. *Hadswickwalt*; 8. *Medalpadia*, ch. T. *Selanger*; 9. *Fempterland*, ch. T. *Refsundt*; and 10. *Angermania*, ch. T. *Hernofand*. *Stockholm* is chief Town of the whole.

4. *Lapland* or *Lapmark*, (that is that part that is subject to *Swedeland*) lies on the N. E. of *Sweden*, bordering on the *Botner Sea* ; the Seat of the old *Lappines* ; 500 m. l. and 240 b divided into 5 Provinces, viz. 1. *Uma-Lapmark*, ch. T. *Uma* ; 2. *Pitha-Lapmark*, ch. T. *Pitha* ; 3. *Lula-Lapmark*, ch. T. *Lula* ; 4. *Tornia-Lapmark*, ch. T. *Tornia* ; and 5. *Kimi-Lapmark*, ch. T. *Kimi*. Chief Town of the whole is *Tornia*. Intermixed with these lies the Prov. of *West-Botnia*.

5. The Dukedom of *Finland*, on the S. E. of *Lapland*, a Sea Province ; the Seat of the old *Finni* and *Ossi* ; 520 m. l. and 380 b. divided into eight Provinces, viz. 1. *Cajania* or *E. B. thonia*, ch. T. *Cajaneberg* ; 2. *Kexholm*, ch. T. *Kexholm* ; 3. *Savolaxia*, ch. T. *Nyslöt* ; 4. D. of *Tavastia*, ch. T. *Tavasthus* or *Croneborg* ; 5. N. *Finland*, ch. T. *Biorneberg* ; 6. S. *Finland*, ch. T. *Abo* ; 7. *Nyland*, ch. T. *Borgo* ; and 8. D. of *Carlia*, ch. T. *Wiborg*. Chief Town of the whole is *Abo*.

6. Lordship of *Ingria*, sometimes *Wolschoi Petin*, and *Isëra*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Finland* ; the Seat of the old *Velta*, not long since part of *Russia*, but of *Swedeland* ; 140 m. l. and 172 b. divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. *Propper Ingria*, ch. T. *Notteborg* or *Oreska* ; 2. *Ingermania*, ch. T. *Jamagored* and *Caporio* ; and 3. *Solouski*, ch. T. *Juanogored*. Ch. Town of the whole is *Notteborg*.

7. Dukedom of *Livonia* or *Liesland*, a Sea

Province on the S. W. of *Ingria*, the Seat of the *Hirri*, and not long since a part of *Poland*, 240 m. l. and 200 b. divided into two Provinces, viz. 1. *Estland*, containing the Ter. of *Wikkerland*, *Harenland*, *Wirland*, *A'entakia*, *Esten*, and *Oldenpoa*, ch. T. *Narra* and *Revel*; and 2. *Lettenland*, ch. T. *Riga* and *Walmar*. To these are added two Isles, viz. *Oesel*, ch. T. *Arensburg*; and *Dagbo*, ch. T. *Dagewort*. *Riga* is chief Town of the whole.

The four first of these Provinces are part of the old *Scandinavia*, and the three last of *Sarmatia Europea*.

Rivers of chiefest Note are four, viz. 1. *Meler*, 2. *Dalacarlle*, 3. *Torne*, and 4. *Angermania*.

Mountains of greatest Note are the *Dofvine Hills*, parting *Sweden* from *Norway*.

Principal Lakes are four, viz. 1. *Ladoga*, 2. *Wemer*, 3. *Weter*, and 4. *Jende*.

Archbishopricks 3, Bishopricks 15, Universities 2.

10. Russia.

THE Empire of *Russia* is a vast Country, on the E. of *Swedeland* and *Poland*, and on the W. of *Tartary* in *Asia*, bordering on the Northern Ocean, situated between the 48th and the 102 degr. of Lon. (according to *F. de Wit*) and between the 45th and 71st degr. of Lat. being in length from the S. parts of *Astrecan* to the mouth of the River *Oby* about 1660 miles, and in breadth from the borders of *Livonia* to *Oby*, at the same Lat. about 1530 miles, being almost in form of a square; it contains the greatest part of the ancient *Sarmatia Europæa*, and a great part of *Sarmatia Asiatica*; sometimes called *Russia Alba*, and now very often *Muscovy*; by the Inhabitants, *Ruzz*; by the Germans, *Ruslant*; by the Poles, *Moskwa* and *Russenlandt*; and by the Turks, *Russ*.

The old Inhabitants were the *Sarmatians*, first Conquered by the *Rossi*, afterwards by the *Tartars*, till at last in the year 1540, they shook off their Yoak, and erected a Monarchy which still continues, which by degrees came to this greatness, so that at present it is governed by its own Emperors, commonly called the Great *Tzar* or *Duke* of *Muscovy*, the most absolute of any Prince in Christendom, yet some parts of this Country

try are still free from the Tzars Government. The Imperial Seat is at *Moscow*.

The Inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek Church, but differing in many Points, and some of the N. parts are Idolaters; their Language is a Dialect of the *Slavonian*, but much corrupted and mixed with others; In *Inhorski*, they use a corrupt *Hungarian*; in *Petzora*, *Perniski*, and *Czeremissans*, they have peculiar Tongues; the *Samoeses* use several Languages; also the *Tartarian* is used in several places; their chief Commodities are Furs, Sables, Martins, Wax, Honey, Tallow, Train-Oyl, Caviere, Hemp, Flax, Slad, Iron, Saltpetre, Brimstone, &c. It is divided into 37 Provinces, which are as followeth;

1. Republick of *Lapland* or *Trines*, anciently *Biarmia*, a Sea Province, the most N. W. in the Country, 440 m. l. and 240 b. divided into 3 Provinces, viz. 1. *Mouramansky*, ch. T. *Kola*; 2. *Tersky*, ch. T. *Warsiga*; and 3. *Bellameres*, ch. T. *Kandolax*. Chief Town of the whole is *Kola*.

2. Province of *Kargapol*, (the old *Cariati*, and *Carbones*) a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Lapland*, 320 m. l. and 210 b. Chief T. is *Kargapol*.

3. Province of *Divina*, (part of the old *Basilici*) on the N. E. of *Kargapol*, a Sea Province, 370 m. l. and 220 b. Chief Towns are *Archangel* and *Divina*.

4. Dukedom of *Condora*, (part of the old *Basilici*)

Basilisci) on the E. of *Divina*, part joining to the Sea ; chief Town *Wrcatouria*.

5. Dukedom of *Inhorski*, (part of the old *Basilisci*) a Sea Province on the N. of *Con-dora* ; ch. T. ---

6. Province of *Petzora*, a Sea Province, on the E. of *Inhorski*, 330 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. is *Petzora*.

7. Republick of *Samodes*, a Sea Province, on the N. E. of *Petzora* ; distinguished into the *Ugolici*, *Hugritsci*, *Volubisi*, *Calami*, &c. they have no Towns.

8. Dukedom of *Obdoria*, a Sea Province, on the E. of *Samodes*, and the River *Oby* ; chief Town is *Berezow*.

9. Kingdom of *Siberia*, an inland Province on the S. of *Obdora* and *Petzora* ; ch. T. are *Tobalska* and *Siber*.

10. Dukedom of *Wiathka*, (the old *Asei*) a midland Province, on the W. of *Siberia*, 420 m. l. and 310 b. ch. T. is *Oerloff*.

11. Dukedom of *Permski*, (the old *Modoce*) a midland Prov. on the N. W. of *Wiathka*, 280 l. and 190. b. ch. T. is *Permareleck*.

12. Province of *Ustingha*, (the old *Sali*) a midland Province, on the S. W. of *Permski*, 330 m. l. and 240 b. ch. T. is *Ustingha*.

13. Dukedom of *Wologda*, (the old *Pagrita*) an inland Province, on the S. W. of *Ustingha*, 300 m. l. and 190 b. chief Town is *Wologda*.

14. Dukedom of *Belejezore*, (part of the old

old *Aorſi*) a midland Province, on the S. W. of *Wologha*, 140 m. l. and 90 b. chief Town is *Belejezero*.

15. Dukedom of *Novogrod Weleki*, (part of the old *Aorſi* and *Agatyrſi*) on the W. of *Belejezero* and *Wologda*, 340 m. l. and 240 b. chief Town is *Novogrod Weliki*.

16. Principality of *Pleskow* or *Pleow*, (part of the old *Agatyrſi*) on the W. of *Novogrod Weliki*, an inland Province, 160 m. l. and 110 b. ch. T. is *Pleskow*.

17. Dukedom of *Reſchow*, an inland Province, on the S. E. of *Pleskow*, and S. of *Novogrod Weliki*, 220 m. l. and 70 b. ch. T. are *Reſchow* and *Wolocz*.

18. Principality of *Bielski*, an inland Province, on the S. of *Reſchow*, 90 m. l. and 45 b. ch. T. is *Bielski*.

19. Dukedom of *Smolensko*, an inland Province on the S. of *Bielski* and *Reſchow*, (once part of *Poland*) 230 m. l. and 80 b. ch. *Smolensko*. Here is the Prov. of *Mofaiſke*, ch. T. *Mofaiſke*.

20. Dukedom of *Moscow* or *Moſcovie*, (part of the old *Alaumi*) a midland Province, on the E. of *Smolensko* and *Reſchow*, 200 m. l. and 140 b. ch. T. are *Moscow* and *Oleſco*.

21. Dukedom of *Twer*, (part of the old *Alaumi*) a midland Province, on the N. W. of *Moscow*, 120 m. l. and 75 b. chief Town is *Twer*.

22. Dukedom of *Roſthow*, (the old *Ibiones*)

a midland Province, on the E. of *Twer*, 175 m. l. and 90 b. ch. T. *Rostow*. Here is the Ter. of *Pereſlaw*, ch. T. *Pereſlaw*.

23. Dukedom of *Jeroflaw*, (the old *Savari*) a midland Province, on the N. of *Roflow*, 150 m. l. and 80 b. ch. T. is *Jeroflaw*.

24. Dukedom of *Suſdal*, (the old *Nafci*) a midland Province, on the E. of *Jeroflaw* and *Rofthow*, 210 m. l. and 145 b. ch. T. are *Suſdal* and *Galičz*.

25. Dukedom of *VVolodimer*, (the old *Sturtii*) a midland Province, on the S. E. of *Suſdal*, 140 m. l. and 85 b. ch. T. is *VVolo-dimer*.

26. Dukedom of *Nofi Novogrod*, (the old *Brufci*) a midland Province, on the N. E. of *VVolodimer* and *Suſdal*, 320 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. is *Niſi Novogrod*.

27. Republick of *Czeremiſſi Lognoifenne*, with the *Czeremiſſi Nagorni*, on the E. of *Niſi Novogrod*; ch. T. ----

28. Kingdom of *Cazan*, (the old *Suardeni*) a midland Province, on the E. of the *Czere-miſſi*, taken out of *Tartary*, 340 m. l. and 320 b. ch. T. is *Cazan*.

29. Kingdom of *Bulgar*, (the old *Phthi-rophagi*, &c.) an inland Province, taken out of *Tartary*, on the S. E. of *Cazan*, 550 m. l. and 210 b. ch. T. is *Bulgar*.

30. Kingdom of *Aſtracan*, (the old *Aſtur-cani*, &c.) a Sea Province, on the S. of *Bul-gar*, alſo taken out of *Tartary*, 540 m. l. and 320

320 broad ; chief Town is *Astracan*.

31. Province of *Pole*, (the old *Ophlones*) an inland Province, on the N. W. of *Astracan* ; ch. T. is *Icoritz*.

32. The *Tartars* of *Mordwitz*, (the old *Idra*) a midland Province on the N. W. of *Pole* ; chief Town is *Moruma*.

33. Province of *Okraina*, (the old *Exoligite*) an inland Province, on the S. W. of the *Mordwitz* ; chief Town is *Biellogrod*.

34. Dukedom of *Rezan*, (the old *Osyli*) a midland Province, on the N. of *Okraina*, 300 m. l. and 95 b. chief Town is *Rezan*.

35. Dukedom of *VVorotin* or *Severia*, (the old *Rbacalani*, and some of the *Hamaxobii*) an inland Province, on the W. of *Rezan* and *Okraina*, 300 m. l. and 160 b. ch. Town is *VVorotin*.

36. Dukedom of *Novogrod Sewarski*, (part of the old *Hamaxobii* and *Chuni*) an inland Province, lately part of *Poland*, 160 m. l. and 110 b. ch. T. is *Novogrod Sewarski*.

37. Dukedom of *Czernihow*, (part of the old *Chuni*) an inland Province between *Novogrod* and *Poland*, also lately part of the latter ; ch. T. is *Czernihow*.

Rivers of Principal Note are four, viz. 1. *VVolga*, 2. *Divina*, 3. *Tanaïs* or *Don*, and 4. part of *Oby*.

Mountains of greatest Note are those called the *Hyperborean*, and *Riphean*, Mountains.

Lakes of chiefest are, 1. *Belejezoro*, and 2. *Ilmen*, with part of *Ladoga* and *Onega*.

Here is one Patriarch, viz. *Moscow*; four Archbishopricks, 18 Bishopricks, and no University.

II. Poland.

THE Kingdom of *Poland* lies on the W. of *Russia*, E. of *Germany*, and N. of *Turkey* in *Europe*; situated between the 35th and 40th min. and 58. and 28 min. of Lon. and between the 57. and 25 min. and the 47. and 30 min. of Lat. being in length, from the borders of *Brandenburg* to the E. parts of *Ukraine* about 880 Miles; and in breadth, from the N. parts of *Curland*, to the S. parts of *Russia*, *Rubra*, about 580 miles. It contains part of Old *Germany*, and that part of *Sarmatia* which *Sanfon* calls *Germano-Sermatia*; sometimes called *Weomodland*, now *Poland*; by the Natives *Poloska* and *Polska*; by the Germans, *Die Polen*; and by the French *Pologne*.

It was anciently Govern'd by Dukes, for about 400 years, and then by its own Kings, which Government still continues. At present it is an aggregate Body of several Provinces united into one Estate; the King is Elective, and must be of the Roman Catholic

lick Religion. Part of this Country is under the D. of *Brandenburg*; the Turks and Russians have several Parts; and the Duke of *Curland* is a Sovereign, but Tributary to *Poland*. The Kings Seat is *Warsaw*, but the ch. T. is *Cracow*.

The Inhabitants tolerate all Religions, but the Roman Catholics is most predominant; next, that of the Greek Church. Their Language is a Dialect of the *Slavonian* or *Sarmatian*, yet differs much from it, in some of the S. E. parts they speak the *Cosack*, or *Tartarian*; in *Lithuania*, they commonly use the *Russian*; and in some places they speak the German. Their chief Commodities are Wax, Linnen, Boards, Masts for Ships, Pitch, Rich Furs, Salt, Amber, Ashes, Soap, Corn, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Rozin, &c. It is divided into 12 Provinces, which are,

1. Dukedom of *Curland* or *Kureland*, a Sea Province, the most N. in the Kingdom; the Seat of the old *Sciri*, and part of the *Æstiei*, and not long since a part of *Livonia* in *Swedeland*, 220 m. l. and 90 br. divided into two Parts, viz. 1. D. of *Curland*, ch. T. *Godlingen* and *Pilten*: and 2. *Seinegellen*, ch. T. *Mittaw* and *Bauske*. *Mittaw* is ch. T. of both. This Province is subject to its own (almost) independent Dukes.

2. Dukedom of *Samogitia* or *Samodzka-Zembla*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Curland*; the seat of the old *Ombrones* and part of the *Æstiei*,

Æstai, sometimes (as were several of these Provinces) a part of *Russia*, and now of *Lithuania* taken in the largest extent, 195 m. l. and 120 br. divided into three Counties, whose names I find not; ch. T. are *Rossienne*, *Midnick*, and *Schwendon*.

3. Dukedom of *Lithuania*, an Inland Province on the S. E. of *Samogitia* and *Curland*; being a part of the old *Venedi*; 440 m. l. and 280 br. divided into 11 Provinces, the 8 first being Palatinates. 1. *Polockzkien*, ch. T. *Polockz*. 2. *Braflawen*, ch. T. *Braflaw*. 3. *Wilna*, ch. T. *Wilna*. 4. *Troki*, ch. T. *Troki*. 5. *Novogrodeck*, ch. T. *Novogrod*. 6. *Minskien*, ch. T. *Minski*. 7. *Witepskien*, ch. T. *Witepsk*. 8. *Mscislawen*, ch. T. *Mscislaw*. 9. Ter. of *Rohaczow*, ch. T. *Rehaczow*. 10. D. of *Slucz*, ch. T. *Slucz*: and 11. Ter. of *Rzeczica*, ch. T. *Rzeczica*. *Wilna* is ch. T. of the whole.

4. Dukedom of *Prussia* or *Borussia*, a Sea-Province on the W. of *Lithuania*; part of old *Germany*, and some of the *Æstiai*; 250 l. and 108 br. divided into two Parts, viz. 1. *Royal*, containing the Ter. of *Pomerellia*, *Marienburg*, *Uarmia*, *Culmegeeria* and *Michelavia*, ch. T. *Dantzick*, (free) *Marienburg* and *Culm*: and 2. *Ducal*, (under the D. of *Brandenburg*) containing the three Circles of *Kerland*, *Nathangeen*, and *Sambien*; ch. T. *Koningsberg*, *Elbeny*, and *Memel*, ch. T. of the whole is *Dantzick*.

5. Province of Greater or Lower Poland,
an

an Inland Province on the S. of *Prussia*; part of old *Germany*, 250 m. l. and 160 br. divided into eight Parts, all except the first are Palatinates. 1. Prov. of *Cujavia*, containing the Pal. of *Wladislaw* and *Brzestye*, ch. T. the same. 2. *Dobrzin*, ch. T. *Dobrzin*. 3. *Plockskien*, ch. T. *Plocksko*. 4. *Posna*, ch. T. *Posna*. 5. *Kalisz*, ch. T. *Gnesna* and *Kalisz*. 6. *Stradea*, ch. T. *Sirad*. 7. *Lancicia*, ch. T. *Lantziez*: and 8 *Rava*, ch. T. *Rava*. *Gnesna* is ch. T. of the whole.

6. Province of *Lesser*, or Upper *Poland*, an Inland Province on the S. or rather S.E. of *Greater Poland*; part of the Old *Germany*, with some of the *Peucini*; 230 m. l. and 155 br. divided into three Palatinates, viz. 1. *Lublin*, ch. T. *Lublin*. 2. *Cracovia*, ch. T. *Cracow*: and 3. *Sandomiria*, ch. T. *Sandomirz*; in these are the D. of *Oswicken* and *Zator*, ch. T. the same, ch. T. of the whole is *Cracow*, chief of the Kingdom.

7. Dukedom of *Massovia* or *Mazowskie*, a Midland Province on the E. of the two *Polands*; part of the Old *Venedi*, 180 m. l. and 130 br. divided into two Parts, viz. 1. D. of *Massovia*, or the Pal. of *Czersko*, containing the Cast. of *Warsaw* and *Liw*, ch. T. the same: and 2. Prov. of *Polachia*, or the Pal. of *Bielskien* (often reckoned a distinct Province), ch. T. *Bielsko* and *Augustow*. ch. T. of the whole is *Warsaw*. the K. feat.

8. Province of *Polesia*, a Midland Province

on the E. of *Massovia*, and S. of *Lithuania*; the Seat of the old *Carpini*, part of the *Venedi*; now a part of *Lithuania* taken in the largest extent: It is called the Palatinate of *Bresiti*, being 240 m. l. and 86 br. divided into two Territories, viz. 1. *Bresiti*, ch. T. *Breszte*; and 2. *Pinsko*, ch. T. *Pinsk*. *Breszte* is ch. T. of both.

9, *Russia Rubra*, or *Nigra*, an Inland Province on the S. W. of *Polesia*; the chief part of the old *Penceni*, 226 m. l. and 175 br. divided into three Palatinates, viz. 1. *Chelm*, ch. T. *Chelm*. 2. *Belz*, ch. T. *Belz*: and 3. *Lemberg*, containing the Ter. of *Lemberg*, ch. T. *Lemberg*, or *Lwow*; Cast. of *Przemysl*, ch. T. *Premyslcia*; and Prov. of *Pokutia*, ch. T. *Halicz*. *Lemberg* is ch. T. of the whole.

10. *Volhinia*, Superior or the Palatinate of *Luceoria*, a Midland Province on the E. of *Russi Rubra*; part of the old *Bastarnæ*, and now a part of *Russia Rubra*, taken in the largest extent as is *Ukraine* and *Podolea*; 280 m. l. and 180 br. It contains three Dukedoms or Territories, viz. 1. *Luczko*, ch. T. *Luczko*. 2. *Wolodimir*, ch. T. *Wolodimir*, and *Crzemenec*, ch. T. *Crzemenec*. *Luczko* is ch. T. of the whole.

11. *Ukraine*, *Volhinia* Inferior or the Palatinate of *Kiow*; an Inland Province on the E. of *Volhinia* Superior, part of the old *Bastarnæ*, 280 m. l. and 180 br. It is inhabited by the *Cossacks*, and is partly under the *Russians* and

and partly under the Turks : ch. T. are *Kiow*, and *Czyrkassi*. Here is the Ter. of *Trethymirow*. ch. T. *Trethymirow*.

12. *Podolia*, an Inland Province on the S. of both *Volhenias*, part of the old *Bastarna*; 350 m. l. and 112 br. It is mostly at present under the Turks; divided into Two Parts, viz. The Higher, or the *Pal. of Kamienieck*, ch. T. *Kamienieck* and *Bar*. and 2. the Lower, or the *Pal. of Braclaw*, ch. T. *Braclaw* and *Brailaw*; ch. T. of the whole is *Kamienieck*.

Rivers of Principal Note are Four, (viz.)

1. *Nieper*, 2. *Wieslel*; 3. *Niester*; and 4. *Divina* the less.

Chief Mountains are the *Carpathean*, or *Crapack* Mountains, dividing *Poland* from *Turkey* in *Europe*.

Chief Lakes are, 1. *Beybus*, 2. *Briate*, and 3. *Goldo*.

Archbishopsricks 4. *Bishopsricks* 24. Universities 5.

12. Turkey in Europe.

Under this name I comprehend (for methods sake) all those Provinces which lye between *Poland*, *Germany*, the *Euxine*, *Archipelago* and *Gulf of Venice*, situated between the 36th and 56th Degr. of Lon. and between the 34th. and 30 min. and the 49th. and 20 min. of Lat. Somewhat of a Triangular Form,

Turkey in Europe. 89

Form, being in length from the N. parts of Hungary, to Cape Matapan in the Morea, about 1000 Miles; and in breadth from the W. parts of Croatia, to Oczacow in Bessarabia about 840 miles, comprehending the Roman Diocesses of Macedonia or Greece, Dacia, Thrace, and most of Illyricum, with some little part of the Old Sarmatia.

It was anciently some part of the Macedonian Empire, afterwards all under the Roman; then a great part of it was over-run by the Goths, Slaves, Huns and Bulgarians; about the year 1450, the Turks driving out the Eastern Emperors, became Masters of a great part of it; the rest is for the most part subject to the Emperor, as of the House of Austria, and to the Venetians, and some parts are almost free. The Imperial Seat is Constantinople.

The Inhabitants of these parts, are both Christians and Mahometans; the former divided into Papists, Protestants, and the Greek Church; Their Language is chiefly the Slavonian or old Sarmatian, and the Turkish: besides, these are the Epirotick, Hungarian, Illerian, and Fazygian Tongues, spoken in many (especially the less conquered) places; and in several places a corrupt Greek. The chief Commodities are Metals, Sulphur, Vitriol, Wines, Oil, Velvets, Damask, Turkey Grograms, &c. It contains 18 Provinces (besides the Isles) the

the 12 first make the Upper, and the 6 last the Lower Turkey.

Those Parts that belong absolutely to the Turks, are divided into four Governments or Beglerbegships, viz. 1. *Rumelia*, containing *Bulgaria*, *Romania*, *Macedonia*, *Albana*, *Canina*, *Janna*, *Livadia*, and (not long since) *Morea*, 2. *Bosnia*, containing all *Bosnia*, and part of *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Servia*. 3. *Buda* (now much less than formerly) containing the rest of *Servia*, with part of *Sclavonia* and *Hungary*. 4. *Temeswar*, containing only 3 or 4 Counties in the *Upper Hungary*; these once contained 58 *Sangiacks*. The 18 Provinces are,

1. Kingdom of *Hungary*, or *Ongaria*, an Inland Province, the most N. W. of this Country; the Seat of the old *Fazyges*, *Metanasta*, part of *Pannonia*, with some of old *Germany* and *Dacia*; 330 m, l. and 200 br. mostly under the Emperor, divided into 1. Upper, on the N. of the *Danow*, containing 33 Counties; ch. T. *Presburg* and *Caskaw* (under the Emp.) *Temeswar* and *Waraden* (under the *Turks*) 2. Lower, on the S. of the *Danow*, containing 14 Counties, all under the Emperor; ch. T. *Buda*, *Gran*, and *Alba Regalis*. ch. T. of the whole is *Buda*.

2. *Sclavonia*, or *Wendiskland*, anciently *Savia*, an Inland Province on the S. of *Hungary*, between the *Save* and the *Drave*; part of old *Pannonia*, sometimes now reckoned a part of *Hungary*;

Hungary; 225 m. l. and 52. br. It partly belongs to the Emperor, and contains five Counties, viz. Warasden, Zagrab, Posega, Valpon, and Szrimch. t. of the Turks are Gradisca and Sirmium; ch. t. of the Emperor are Posega, and Zagrab. Posega is the ch. t. of the whole.

3. Dukedom of Croatia or Krabaten, a Sea Province on the S. or S. W. of Sclavonia; anciently called Liburnia, part of the old Dalmatia; 120 m. l. and 80 br. It is at present (as I take it) wholly under the Emperor, and is divided into Two Parts, (viz.) Croatia, ch. t. Wilitz, and Carolstat. and 2. Morlavia, ch. t. Zeng, and Ouglin. ch. t. of both is Wilitz.

4. Kingdom of Bosnia or Bossen once Cardania, a Midland Province on the E. of Croatia, and S. of Sclavonia; part of the old Dalmatia; 120 m. l. and 70 br. divided into Two Parts, (viz.) 1. Ducal, or the Higher, ch. t. Bagnina and Tina: and 2. Royal, or the Lower, ch. t. Faicza, and Saraio. Faicza is ch. t. of both; this is chiefly under the Turks, but is a part of the Turkish Government of Bosnia.

5. Dalmatia, sometimes Sclavonia and Illyria, a Sea Province on the S. of Bosnia; but part of the old Dalmatia; 240 m. l. and 60 br. divided into 1. Venetian, Dalmatia (Subjects to the Venetians.) ch. T. Zara and Zemenico. 2. Turkish, Dalmatia; ch. T. Scarabona and Dolcigno: and 3. Commonwealth of Ragusa

Ragusa (Tributary to both Turks and Venetians) ch. T. *Ragusa* and *Stagno*. ch. T. of the whole is *Zara*.

These four last named Provinces, with part of *Hungary* and *Germany*, and a little of *Servia*, made up the Roman Diocess of *Illyricum*.

6. Kingdom of *Servia* or *Zirfia*, a Midland-province on the East of *Croatia* and *Dalmatia*; containing the Old *Mæsia Superior*, *Dardania*, and part of Old *Dalmatia*; 290 miles long, and 148 broad; divided into two Provinces, viz. 1. *Rascia*, ch. T. *Belgrade* and *Widen*; and 2. *Hersegovina*, ch. T. *Uscopia* and *Nissa*. Chief Town of the whole is *Belgrade*. This Province is all under the Turks.

7. Principality of *Walachia* or *Islakia*, sometimes *Walachia Transalpina*, a Midland-province on the N. E. of *Servia* crosses the *Danow*; part of the old *Dacia Alpeſtres* or *Geta*; 260 m. l. and 130 b. Ch. T. are *Targoviſco*, *Buchoreſt*, and *Brascow*. This Province is subject to its own Prince or Waywode, tributary to the Turks, but of late has gave assistance to the Emperor.

8. Principality of *Transilvania*, *Erdeli* or *Siebenburgh*, on the North-West of *Walachia*; an Inland-province, the same with old *Dacia Mediterranea*, 180 miles long, and 165 broad. It contains the Ter. of *Noſnerland*, *Weindland*, *Burezland*, *Altland*, *Claufenburg*, *Dobacen*, and *Weiffenburg*; ch. T. are *Hermanſtat*, *Weiffenburg*, and *Claufenburg*. This is under its own Prince

Prince or Waywode, once tributary to the Turks, but now under the protection of the Emperor.

9. Principality of *Molavia* or *Moldove*, sometimes *Great Walachia*, an inland Province on the East of *Transilvania* and *Walachia*; part of the old *Dacia Alpeſtri*, or *Getæ*; 260 miles long, and 168 broad, ch. T. are *Fazy*, *Seczow*, and *Targorod*. This is subject to its own Prince or Waywode, who is Tributary to the Turks, though now partly under the Emperor's protection. Some of the North parts are under *Poland*.

10. *Bessarabia* or *Budziack*, a Sea-Province on the East of *Moldavia*, commonly reckoned a part thereof; part of old *Dacia Alpſteres* or *Getæ*, and little of *Sarmatia*; inhabited mostly by Tartars, but under the Turks; divided into, 1. Tartars of *Budziack*, ch. T. *Bialogrod*; and, 2. Tartars of *Oczacow*, ch. T. *Oczacow*. *Bialogrod* is ch. T. of both.

11. *Bulgaria* or *Wolgaria*, a Sea-province on the South of *Bessarabia*, *Moldavia*, and *Walachia*, croſs the *Danow*; containing the old *Moefia Inferior*, the *Roman Scythia*, with ſome of *Thrace*; 340 miles long, and 140 br. ch. T. on the East parts are *Varna* and *Axiopolis*; on the West parts are *Sofia* or *Sophia*, and *Sileſtra*. *Sofia* is ch. T. of the whole. This Province is wholly under the Turks.

These five laſt named Provinces, with the greateſt part of *Servia*, and a little of *Hungary* and

and *Albania*, made up the Roman Diocess of *Dacia*.

12. *Romania Rumelie* or *Icella*, a Sea-province on the South-East of *Bulgaria*; the greatest part of *Old Thrace*; 290 miles long, and 116 br. ch. T. on the Sea are *Constantinople* or *Stamboul*, and *Gallipoli*; in the Midland are *Adrianople*, and *Filipopoli* or *Philippoli*. *Thrace* was a Roman Diocess, divided into *Thracia*, *Propria*, *Hæmimontus*, *Rhodope*, and *Europa*; now part of the Government of *Romellia*.

13. *Macedonia*, a Sea-province on the South-West of *Romania*; but a part of the ancient *Macedonia*; 240 miles long, and 160 broad; divided into three parts, viz. 1. *Famboli* or *Emboli*, (anciently *Mygdonia*,) ch. T. *Contessa*; 2. *Proper Macedon*, ch. T. *Salonichi*; and; 3. *Comenolitari*, ch. T. *Cogni*; ch. T. of the whole is *Salonichi*. This Province is wholly under the Turks.

14. Kingdom of *Albania*, or the *Higher Albany*, a Sea-province on the West of *Macedonia*; containing the rest of *Old Macedonia*, and the *Roman Prævalitana*; 200 miles long, and 120 broad: It includes the Province of *Tamoriza*, and is a little under the Venetians; ch. T. of the Turks are *Scutari*, and *Croia*; ch. T. of the Venetians is *Vallona*, lately demolished.

15. *Canina* or the *Lower Albany*, a Sea-province on the S. of *Albania*; the same with the

Turkey in Europe. 95

the old *Epirus*; 180 miles long, and 68 br. partly under the Venetians; divided into three Provinces, viz. 1. *Canina*, ch. T. *Canina*; 2. *Chimera*, ch. T. *Chimera*, (under the Turks;) and *Burrinto*, (under the Venetians;) and, 3. *Larta*, ch. T. *Prevesa* (under the Venetians,) and *Larta* (under the Turks.) Ch. Town of the whole is *Prevesa*.

16. *Fanna* or *Foanna*, a Sea-province on the East of *Canina* and *Albania*; the same with the ancient *Theffaly*, (sometimes part of *Macedonia*) now counted a part of the modern *Macedonia*; 180 miles long, and 90 br. anciently divided into *Pelagonia*, *Pelasgiotes*, *Estialiotes*, *Theffaliotes*, *Phtitheotes*, and *Magnesia*, Chief T. are *Armero*, *Larissa*, and *Fanna*.

17. *Livadia*, a Sea-province on the South of *Fanna* and *Canina*; anciently called *Achaia*; 240 miles long, and 70 br. divided into four parts, viz. 1. *Petite Greece*, (the old *Etolea* and *Acaruia*,) ch. T. *Peschera*; 2. *Livadia*, (the old *Phocis*, *Doris*, and *Locris*,) ch. T. *Lepanto*; 3. *Stramulipa*, (the old *Boetia*,) ch. T. *Stives* or *Thebes*; and, 4. *D. of Setenes*, (the old *Attica* and *Megares*,) ch. T. *Setines* or *Athens*, the ch. T. of the whole. This province is partly under the Venetians, particularly *Lepanto*.

18. *Morea*, on the S. of *Livadia*, a Peninsula anciently called *Pelopenesus*, 180 m. l. and 150 b. wholly under the Venetians, divided

vided into four Provinces, viz. 1. D. of *Clarentia*, (the old *Achaia Propria* and *Syconia*) ch. T. *Clarentia*; 2. *Sacconia*, (the old *Corinthia* and *Argos*) ch. T. *Napoli*; 3. *Tzaconia*, (the old *Arcadia* and *Laconia*) ch. T. *Misisthra*; and 4. *Belvedera*, (the old *Elis* and *Messenia*) ch. T. *Belvedera*. Chief Town of the whole is *Misisthra*.

These six last Provinces anciently made up that famous and renowned Country of Greece, sometimes the Roman Diocesis of *Macedonia*, and now the greatest part of the Turkish Government of *Romellia*.

19. To these are added the Islands; the Principal are, 1. K. of *Candia*, (anciently *Creet*) 240. m. l. and 60 b. divided into four Provinces, viz. *Canea*, *Retimo*, *Candia*, and *Setia*, ch. T. the same; 2. *Negrepont*, (an *Eubæa*) 130 m. l. and 38 b. ch. T. *Negrepont*; 3. *Stalamine*, (an. *Lemnos*) 4. *Nicfia*, an. *Naxos*; 5. *Sciro*, 6. *Andro*, with many others, all under the Turks. The Venetians have 1. *Cefalonia*, 2. *Corfu*, an. *Corcyra*, 3. *Zante*, 4. *Cerigo*, an. *Cythera*, &c. ch. T. the same.

20. Under the Name of Turkey in Europe I also comprehend *Crim Tartary* or *Taurica Chersonesus*, part of old *Sarmatia*; now under its own Prince, called the *Great Cham*, but tributary to the Turks. It is a Sea-province on the South of *Russia*; 600 miles long, and 300 broad; divided into 2 parts, viz. 1. *Præcop* or *Præcop*, ch. T. *Azoph* and *Nigropoli*

and 2. *Tanrica Chersonesus* or the *Peninsula*,
ch. *T. Kaffa* and *Bacassarium*. *Kaffa* is chief
of the whole.

Rivers of chiefest Note are 5, viz. 1. *Dan-
now*, 2. *Niester*, 3. *Drave*, 4. *Save*, and
5. *Tyssa*.

Principal Lakes are two, viz. 1. *Balaton*,
and 2. *Newfidler Sea*, both in *Hungary*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Hæmus*, now *Bal-
kan*, 2. *Athos*, now *Holy Mount*; and 3. *Olym-
pus*, now *Lacha*.

Here is one Patriarch, viz. *Constantinople*;
and I find the names of 38 Archbishopsricks,
and 57 Bishopsricks.

Thus much for EUROPE.

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II. A.

II. A S I A.

A S I A, once called *Semia*, has on the East and South, the *Oriental Ocean*; on the North, (as it is supposed) the *Frozen Ocean*, on the West, *Europe* and the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the S. West, *Africa*, from which separated by the *Red Sea*, and an Isthmus 110 miles long; It is situated between the 55th and the 182d degr. of Lon. [Note, that the Longitude in Asia, Africa, and America, is taken from Ferro, 2 degr. W. of Tenneriff, the place of Lon. in Europe.] and between the first and 72d degr. of Lat. being in length from the *Dardanelis* in *Natalia* to the E. parts of *China*, about 5300 miles, and in breadth from the S. parts of *India*, to the N. parts of *Tartary*, 4200 miles.

This Part is deservedly renowned; 1. For the Creation of Man; 2. For the Seat of Paradise; 3. For the Confusion of Tongues; 4. For the great Monarchies of the *Assyrians*, *Babylonians*, *Medes*, and *Persians*; 5. For being the Scene of the chief Actions Recorded in the Scriptures; And 6. For being the Birth

Birth place of our Saviour CHRIST; but now it wants much of its ancient Greatness.

The Religions may be reduced to four Principal Heads, *viz.* 1. Mahometan, 2. Pagan, 3. Christian, and 4. Jewish Religion; The Languages are chiefly four, *viz.* 1. Persian; 2. Turkish, divided in Turkish and Tartarian; 3. Arabick, and 4. Chinean. Here are also many others of less note, as the Syriac, Sclavonian, and Armenian Tongues, with several others, (especially among the Indian Provinces, and Oriental Islands) which are but little known to us.

It is chiefly under the Government of four great Monarchs, *viz.* 1. The Grand Signior of Turkey; 2. The Sophy or Sultan of Persia; 3. The great Cham of Tartary, who has also China; and 4. The great Mogul of India. Here are besides several great Princes in Georgia, Arabia, Tartary, India, and the Oriental Islands.

Mountains of greatest note are, 1. those called by the general name of Taurus, and 2. Imaus.

Rivers of principal note are six, *viz.* 1. Euphrate, 2. Indus, 3. Ganges, 4. Ob, 5. Kiang, and 6. Croceus.

Greatest Lakes (besides the Caspian Sea) are, 1. Kithay in Tartary, and 2. Chiamay in India.

It is divided into ten great Parts, *viz.* 1. Turkey in Asia, 2. Georgia, 3. Arabia,

4. *Persia*, 5. *Tartary* the Greater ; *India* contain 3 parts, viz. 6. *Empire of Mogul*, 7. The *Peninsula* on this side *Ganges*, 8. That on the other side, 9. *China*, and 10. *Oriental Islands*.

1. Turkey in Asia.

Turkey in *Asia* contains all the W. parts of *Asia*, being on the W. of *Persia*, between *Georgia* and *Arabia*, situated (not taking any part of *Arabia* or *Georgia*) between the 55th and 15 min. and the 83d and 35 min. of Lon. and between the 29th and 40 min. and the 45 degr. of Lat. being in length from the *Dardanel*s to the E. parts of *Yerack*, about 1530 miles, and in breadth from *Trebezond* in *Natolia* to the S. parts of the *Holyland*, about 780 miles ; containing all those Countries which were anciently called *Asia Minor*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, *Armenia*, *Chaldea*, *Mesopotamia*, with part of *Assyria* and *Media*, being much the same with the Roman Diocess of *Pontus*, *Asia*, and the *Orient*.

The *Turks* use the *Mahomitan Religion*, which is composed of *Christian*, *Jewish*, and *Pagan Religions*, together with some new *Fopperies* of their own added ; The *Vulgar Turkish Language* (for the better sort usually speak the *Sclavonian*) is originally *Tartarian*, intermixed with many *Persian*, *Arabick*, *Grecian*,

Turky in Asia:

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cian, and *Italian* words; The *Persian* and *Arabick* (and sometimes the *Italian*) are also in much esteem among them.

It is governed by Nineteen Beglerbegs under the *Grand Signior*, viz. six in *Natolia*; *Natolia*, *Caramania*, *Tarsus*, *Maras*, *Suwas*, and *Trebizond*; three in *Syria*, viz. *Aleppo*, *Tripoli*, and *Damas*; four in *Turcomania*, viz. *Chisari* or *Kars*, *Arzerum*, *Tchildir*, and *Van*; and six in *Dierbeck*, viz. *Dierbikir*, or *Caramitz*, *Rixa*, *Mosul*, *Bagdad*, *Scheheresul*, and *Balsora*; These have under 'em 198 *Sangiacks*, and 102 *Castles*, chief Town of the whole is *Aleppo*; it is divided into four parts besides the *Isles*, viz. 1. *Natolia*, 2. *Syria*, 3. *Turcomania*, and 4. *Dierbeck*.

1. NATOLIA.

Natolia is the most W. Province, washed on three sides with Sea, being about 750 miles long from E. to W. and about 520 broad from N. to S. anciently called *Ludem*, then *Asia Minor*; then containing the Roman *Dioeceses* of *Asia*, *Pontus*, with part of the *Orient*; and now called *Natolia* and *Naduli*; by the French, *Anatolie*.

It was first Conquer'd by the *Persians*, afterwards by the *Macedonians*, then divided among several, then by the *Romans*, who together with the *Eastern Emperors* held it for

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many.

many Ages, till at last it became a Prey to the *Turks*. The chief Town is *Bursa*.

The Inhabitants are both Mahomitans and Christians of the Greek Church; their Language both *Turkish* and *Sclavonian*, and also a corrupt *Greek*; the chief Commodities are Raw Silks, Camlets, Cottons, Skins of several colours, Calicuts, Tapestries, Grograms, Soap, Scommoms, Opium, &c. It contains four Provinces, which are,

1. *Natolia*, a Sea Province, the most W. in the Country, containing the old Provinces of *Paphlagonia*, *Galatia*, *Bithinia*, both *Phrygias*, *Mysia*, *Eolia*, *Ionia*, *Lydia*, and *Caria*; (these have lost their names) 550 m. l. and 370 b. ch. T. are *Bursa*, *Smirna*, and *Chiew-tale*.

2. *Caramania*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Natolia*, containing the old Provinces of *Lycia*, *Pamphilia*, *Pisidia*, and part of *Cilicia*, 380 m. l. and 250 b. ch. T. are *Cogni*, *Satulia* and *Tarso*.

3. *Amasia*, a Sea Province on the N. E. of *Caramania*, and E. of *Natolia*, containing the old Provinces of *Capadocia*, *Pontus*, and part of *Armenia Minor*, 350 m. l. and 170 b. ch. T. are *Amasia*, *Trebizond*; and *Suwas*.

4. *Aladuli*, on the S. of *Amasia*, and E. of *Caramania*, a Sea Province, containing the rest of *Armenia Minor*, and part of *Cilicia*, 230 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. are *Maraz* and *Asfar*.

Rivers

Rivers of principal Note are four; viz. 1. *Ajale*, 2. *Madre*, 3. *Casalmach*, and 4. *Geusui*.

Mountains of greatest Note are, 1. those called *du te Taurus*, and 2. *Ida*, now *Trandê*.

2. SYRIA.

Syria lies along the *Mediterranean Sea*, towards the S. W. of *Natolia*, being about 500 Miles long from N. to S. and about 300 broad from E. to W. It was once called *Aram*, afterwards *Syria*, then containing part of the Roman Diocels of the *Orient*; now called by the Inhabitants, *Souristan*; by the French, *Souria* and *Soristan*; by the Italians, *Soria*; and by the Turks, *Suristan*.

It was (setting aside *Palestine*) first Conquer'd by the *Assyrians*; then subject to the *Perfians*; then by the *Macedonians*, and soon after had its own Kings; then Conquer'd by the *Romans*, and possessed by the Eastern Emperors; then by the *Saracens*; after that by Turks; then by the *Tartars*; after by the *Egyptians*; again by the *Tartars*, and lastly, once more by the Turks; ch. T. is *Aleppo*.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahomitans* and *Christians*; the later divided into *Maronites*, *Jacobites*, and *Melchites*. Their Language is the *Arabick*, and in some places the *Syriack*, composed of *Chaldean* and *Hebrew*. Their chief Commodities are *Wine*, *Oyl*, excellent *Balm*.

Balm and Honey, Silks, Cottons, Camlets, Yarn, Mohairs, Soaps, Galls, &c. It contains 3 Provinces, which are,

1. *Syria*, or *Sorie*, a Sea Province on the N. the chief part of the Country, containing the old Provinces of *Syria Propria*, *Comogena*, and *Palmerine*; 400 m. l. and 300 b. ch. T. are *Aleppo*, *Ham*, and *Scanderone*.

2. *Fenicia*, or *Phenicie*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Syria*, containing the old Provinces of *Phœnicia*, and *Cælo Syria*; 210 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. are *Damas*, or *Scham*, *Tripoli* and *Sydou*.

3. *Holy-Land*, anciently *Palestine* and *Judea*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Fenicia*; 220 m. l. and 86 b. now divided into three Principalities; viz. *Sayd*, *Cossaria*, and *Gaza*; ch. T. are *Jerusalem* and *Gaza*.

Rivers of greatest Note are three; viz. 1. *Dracone*, 2. *Marsya*, and 3. *Fourdain*, now *Schihrah*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Libano*, and 2. *Lyson*.

3. TURCOMANIA.

Turcomania lies between *Persia* and *Natolia*, E. and W. and towards the N. of *Syria*, in length from E. to W. 520 Miles, and in breadth from N. to S. 280, according to *Sansons Maps*; according to this extent, it contains the greatest part of the old *Armenia Major*,

Major, with a little of *Media* and *Assyria*, now called by the Persians, *Thoura*.

It was a good part of it for many Ages under its own Kings, till Conquer'd by the Romans; afterwards by the Saracens; then by the Turks; after that it had again its own Kings; then subdued by the Tartars; after that it became a Persian Province, till once more Conquer'd by the Turks, who still have it; The ch. T. is *Arzerum*.

The Inhabitants are Mahomirans, and Christians of the Greek Church, and Sect of *Eutiches*. Their Language in some places Turkish, in others Armenian, a very harsh Tongue, having some mixture of Turkish and Persian: Their Alphabet has 28 Letters. The chief Commodities are Wine, Fruits, Silk, fine Tapistries, Grograms, and Worsted Camlers. It contains two Provinces, which are,

1. *Turcomania*, an Inland Province, on the W. parts; a great part of old *Armenia Major*, 300 m. l. and 210 b. ch. T. *Arzerum*, and *Chisari*, or *Kars*.

2. *Curdes*, an Inland Province, on the E. parts; part of the old *Armenia Major*, *Media*, and *Assyria*; 300 m. l. and 220 b. ch. T. are *Van* and *Bedao*.

Rivers of principal Note are three; viz. 1. *Euftrate*, 2. *Tigre*, and 3. part of *Kurr*.

Chief Mountains are several Branches of *Taurus*.

4. DIERBECK.

Dierbeck, lies on the S. of *Turcomania*, E. of *Syria*, and W. of *Persia*, in length from N. W. to S. E. about 800 Miles; and in breadth about 400. It contains the ancient Countries of *Chaldea*, *Mesopotamia*, and part of *Assyria*; now called by the Persians, *Irakin*; by the Arabians, *Fazeirey*; by the Armenians, *Meredin*; and by the Turks, *Dierbeck*, or *Diarbeck*.

It was first under its own Emperors, (the first in the World) for about 1700 years, Conquer'd by the Persians; then by the Macedonians; after that by the Romans; again by the Persians; afterwards by the Saracens; next by the Turks; a third time by the Persians; and lastly by the Turks again; the ch. T. is *Bagdat*.

The Inhabitants are both Mahomitans and Christians; the latter divided into *Jacobites* and *Nestorians*. Their Language in some places *Arabick*, and in others *Syriack*, but mixt with some *Arabick* and *Greek Words*. The chief Commodities are *Wine*, *Oyl*, *Corn*, *Fruits*, *Cottons*, *Wool*, &c. It is divided into three Provinces, which are,

a. *Dierbeck*, an Inland Province the most N. W. in the Country, containing the old *Mesopotamia*, with a little of *Assyria*; 560 m. l. and 320 b. ch. T. are *Diervikir*, or *Caramitz*, and *Urbis*.

2. *Ar*

2. *Arzerum*, or *Sarb*, an Inland Province on the E. of *Dierbeck*; a great part of the old *Assyria*; 280 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. are *Mosul*, (an. *Ninivie*) and *Scheheresul*.

3. *Yerack*, *Curdestan*, or *Keldan*, on the S. of *Dierbeck* and *Arzerum*, bordring on the Persian Gulf; the same with the old *Chaldea* or *Babylonia*; 350 m. l. and 210 b. ch. T. are *Bagdat*, *Gusa* and *Balsora*.

Chief Rivers are, 1. *Euftrate*, and 2. *Tigre*.

F. de Wit comprehends both *Dierbeck* and *Turcomania*, under the general Name of *Asiemenia*.

The Islands are chiefly these,

1. Kingdom of *Cyprus*, or *Kibros*, in the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. of *Natolia*, 170 m. l. and 80 b. anciently divided into *Salamina*, *Amathusia*, *Lapathea*, and *Paphea*; now into 7 *Sangiacks*; ch. T. are *Nicosia* and *Famagusta*.

2. Those of lesser Note are, 1. *Rhodes*, ch. T. *Rhodes*; 2. *Cos*, ch. T. *Cos*; 3. *Samos*, ch. T. *Samo*; 4. *Nicaria*, ch. T. *Nicaria*; 5. *Sio*, ch. T. *Sio*; 6. *Metellino*, (the old *Lesbos*) ch. T. *Meteline*, with several others.

2. *Georgia*.

2. Georgia.

Under the Name of *Georgia* is comprehended all that Tract of Land which lies between the *Palus Meotis*, or the Sea of *Zabache*, and the *Caspian Sea*, or the Sea of *Buchu*; and between the River *Don* or *Russia*, and *Turcomania*, situated between the 63th, and the 82d degr. of Lon. and between the 41st and 40 min. and the 50th and 25 min. of Lon. according to *Sanson*, being in length from the Straits of *Kassu*, to the *Caspian Sea*, about 650 Miles; and in breadth from the River *Don*, or *Tanais*, to the Borders of *Curdes* in *Turcomania*, about 520 Miles. In this extent are comprehended the ancient Countries of *Colchis*, *Iberia*, *Albania*, with part of *Asiatick Sarmatia* and *Armenia*.

It was partly Conquer'd by the Romans, and ever since had many several Governments, till of late the Turks and Persians have got some footing amongst them. So that the present Government is under several small Princes, some of which are Tributary to the Turks, some to the Persians, and others are Independent; the ch. T. is *Tefflis*.

The Inhabitants are chiefly Christians of the Greek Church, with some Mahometans; the former in practice, little differ from Pagans,

gans. Their Language is in many places a kind of Slavonian, in some places the Turkish and Tartarian, and in *Mengralia* they have one peculiar. Their chief Commodities are Honey, Wax, Leather, Furs, Silk, Linnen Thred, Martins, Bevers, Slaves, &c. It contains four Provinces, 1. *Comania*, or *Circassia*, (under the first, *P. de Wit* comprehends all *Georgia* and *Crim-Tartary*) is a Sea Province, the most N. in the Country, by some made part of *Tartary*, by part of *Russia*, being a little subject to it. It is some of the old *Asiatick Sarmatia*, and comprehends the Provinces of *Petigori*, *Souska*, and *Nagaiski*, or *Proper Circassia*; as also the *Alanes*, *Suanes*, *Gigves*, and *Caracherks*, or *Black Circassians*; Ch. T. is *Temruck*.

2. *Mengralia*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Comania*, much the same with the old *Colchis*, 300 m. l. and 170 b. divided into four Provinces; viz. 1. *Abassa*, or *Avogassa*, ch. T. *St. Sophia*; 2. K. of *Mengralia*, or *Odisehi*, ch. T. *Zugdidi*; 3. K. of *Guriel*, ch. T. *Varsti*; and 4. K. of *Imerette*, ch. T. *Colalach*. These are under their own Kings, but Tributary to the Turks.

3. *Gurgestan*, an Inland Province on the E. of *Mengralia*, and S. of *Comania*, containing the old *Iberia*, with a little of *Armenia*; 360 m. l. and 180 b. divided into three Provinces; viz. 1. K. of *Balatrалу*, ch. T. *Cori*; 2. K. of *Kacheti*, ch. T. *Zaguin*; and 3. K. of *Carduel*,
or

or *Georgiens*, ch. T. *Tefflis*, the ch. T. of the whole. These are mostly Tributary to the Persians.

4. *Zuiria*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Gurgeſtau*, and S. of *Comania*, much the ſame with the old *Albania*, 240 m. l. and 180 b. It is divided into two Parts; viz. 1. *Nagaiski*, reckoned by ſome a part of *Comania*, ch. T. *Terki*; and 2. *Dageſtan*, ch. T. *Zittach*, ch. T. of both. This Province is ſubject to ſeveral Independent Lords.

Rivers of principal Note are three; viz. 1. *Kurr*, 2. *Faze*, and 3. *Terka*.

Chief Mountains are ſeveral Branches of *Taurus*.

3. Arabia.

ARabia is a very large Country, being on the S. of *Turkey* in *Asia*, incompaſſed on three ſides with Sea, ſituated between the 64th, and the 96th and 40 min. of Lon. and between the 12th and the 34th and 30 min. of Lat. being in length from *Sues* in *Egypt* to the moſt E. parts of *Oman*, about 1700 miles, and in breadth from the Mouth of the *Persian Gulf*, to the Mouth of the *Red Sea*, about 1200 Miles: Called by the *Turks* *Arabiaſtan*.

Part of it was subject to the *Assyrian* and *Babylonian* Empires; then to the *Macedonians*; then to the *Romans*; after that it was wholly under its own Emperors; then ruled by the *Babylonian Caliphs*; after that it was free, till at last the *Turks* Conquer'd part of it; so that the present Government is partly under the *Turks*; the rest under several Princes. The chief T. is *Medina*, but some count *Mecca*.

The Inhabitants are all Mahomitans, except some few Christians in *Arabia Petrea*. Their Language is wholly Arabick, a very famous Tongue, partly derived from the Hebrew; naturally spoken in many other Countries. The chief Commodities are Gold, precious Stones, Balsam, Myrrh, abundance of Frankinsence, Cassia, Cinnamon, Manna, Benjamin, and such like. It contains 3 great parts, which are,

1. *Beriara*, an Inland Province, in the N. parts; the same with the old *Arabia Deserta*, sometimes *Chus*, (Translated *Æthiopia*) 500 m. l. and 320 b. ch. T. are *Anna* and *Hit*: chiefly under the Government of the *Turks*; some parts are free, which are scarce worth looking after.

2. *Barraab*, sometimes *Date-lick Arabistan*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Beriara*; the same with the old *Arabia Petrea*, where the Children of *Israel* wandred 40 years; 400 m. l. and 230 b. ch. T. are *Herat*, or *Rabet*, and

and *Aylan*. This Province is for the most part under the Turks, but very inconsiderable.

3. *Ayaman*, a Sea Province on the S. of the other two; the old *Arabia Fœlix*; 1590 m. l. and 1000 b. divided into 7 Provinces; viz. 1. *Hagia*, (in which are Beduius) ch. T. *Medina* and *Mecca*: Under the Turkish Cherif of *Mecca*; 2. *Famama*, (in which are the Bengebres) ch. T. *Famama*; 3. *Babaraim*, or the Gov. of *Labsa*, (under the Turks) ch. T. *Elkalif* and *Labsa*; 4. *Oman*, containing three K. viz. *Mascat*, *Masculat* and *Amanzirieden*; ch. T. the same: All under their own Kings; 5. *Segeer*, containing two K. under their own Kings; viz. *Alibinali* and *Gubelhaman*, ch. T. the same; 6. *Hadramut*, or the Gov. of *Yeman*, (mostly under the Turks) ch. T. *Aden* and *Zibit*; it includes the two K. of *Fartach* and *Caxem*, under their own Kings; 7. *Tehama*, ch. T. *Dhafar*, under its own King, and partly the Turks.

Rivers of principal Note are four; viz. 1. *Prim*, 2. *Chibar*, 3. *Astan*, and 4. *Nageran*.

Chief Mountains, (besides those mentioned in the Scriptures) are, *Scioban* and *Gharzuan*.

3. Persia.

THE Empire of Persia is a very large and famous Country, lying between India and Turkey, E. and W. and between Tartary and the Ocean, N. and S. situated between the 80th and 10 min. and the 11th and 25 min. of Lon. and between the 24th and 35 min. and the 43d and 20 min. of Lat. being in length from the N. W. parts of Serran to the borders of India in Makran, about 1620 miles, and in breadth from the River Gehun or Oxus to the Southern Ocean in Kirman, about 1100 miles; it contains the greatest part of the ancient Persia, with some of Assyria; it was first called Elam, and sometimes Achamenides, now Persia by the Europeans, but by the Inhabitants Fars and Farsistan.

It was first under the Assyrian Empire for about 1300 years; then revolted, and governed by its own Kings; then by its Emperors; after that, conquer'd by the Macedonians; soon after by the Parthians; after that, by the Saracens; then by the Turks; then by the Tartars; and lastly, had its own Emperors, which still remain; He is called the Great Sophy of Persia, and has an absolute Power, yet the Government is less Tyrannical

cal than any other of the *Mahomitan* Kings; The Imperial Seat is at *Hespaam*.

The Inhabitants are *Mahomitans*, but differing in some points from the *Turks*; here are also *Jesuits* and *Nestorians*, with several *Jews*; their Language is the *Persian*, very ancient, but have some mixture of *Arabick*, *Greek*, and *Tartarian* words, very soft and sweet; spoken in the Eastern Countries as the *Latine* is in the Western; it has 29 Letters in the Alphabet; the *Turkish* Language is also very much used here; the chief Commodities are curious *Silks*, *Carpets*, *Tissues*, *Manufactures of Gold*, *Silk*, and *Silver*, *Seal-Skins*, *Goat-Skins*, *Alabaster*, all sorts of *Metals*, *Myrrh*, *Fruits*, &c. It is divided into 15 Provinces according to *Sanfon's*, and *De-Wit's* Maps of this Country; which are,

1. *Servan* or *Schirwan*, the most N. W. Province bordering on the *Caspian Sea*; a great part of the old *Media*; 330 m. l. and 170 b. divided into, 1. *Higher*, ch. T. *Taures* and *Ardevil*; and 2. *Lower*, ch. T. *Servan* and *Sammachi*. Chief Town of the whole is *Taures*.

2. *Giland* or *Herach*, a Sea-province on the E. of *Servan*, part of the ancient *Hyrkania*, 380 m. l. and 290 b. containing, 1. *Giland*, ch. T. *Gilan*; 2. *Mezandran*, ch. T. *Mezandran*; 3. *Rescht*, ch. T. *Rescht*; and *Keskar*, ch. T. *Keskar*. *Gilan* is chief Town of the whole.

3. Di-

3. *Dilemon*, a midland Province on the S. or S. E. of *Gilan*; the rest of the ancient *Hycania*, now oft reckoned a part of *Gilan*, 300 m. l. and 100 b. ch. T. are *Delmon*, *Chiowar*, and *Thalacan*.

4. *Taberistan* or *Tocherestan*, a Sea-province, on the E. of *Gilan*, and N. of *Dilemon*, but not joining to it; part of the ancient *Margiana*; 280 m. l. and 140 b. ch. T. are *Amoul*, or *Taberestan*, and *Asterebad*.

5. *Gorgian*, a midland Province on the E. or rather S. E. of *Taberestan*; part of the ancient *Margiana*, and now counted part of *Taberestan*; 260 m. l. and 90 b. ch. T. are *Gorgian*, *Obscoen*, and *Semman*.

6. *Rhoemus*, a Sea-province on the E. of *Gorgian* and *Taberestan*; the rest of the ancient *Margiana*, and likewise reckoned a part of *Taberestan*; 440 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. are *Terawar*, and *Girgian*.

7. *Corassan*, an inland Province on the E. of *Rhoemus*; part of the old *Bactria*; 760 m. l. and 540 b. ch. T. *Herat*. In this are comprehended three others, viz. 1. *Heri*, ch. T. *Heri*; 2. *Chorassan*, ch. T. *Ariander*; and 3. *Cohasan*, ch. T. *Caim*.

8. *Sablestan* or *Calchestan*, a midland Province on the S. or rather S. W. of *Corassan*; the greatest part, if not all, the ancient *Aria*; 390 m. l. and 160 b. ch. are *Bost*, and *Necbesaest*.

9. *Airach* or *Yerach Agemi*, a midland Province, on the W. of *Sablestan* and *Corassan*; anciently called *Parthia*, then divided into *Camisene*, *Parthiene*, *Paracanticene*, and *Tabiene*; 700 m. l. and 460 b. ch. T. are *Hispam*, *Casbin*, and *Kom*.

10. *Churdistan* or *Adirbietzan*, an inland Province on the W. of *Airach*, and S. of *Servan*; containing a good part of the ancient *Affyria*, and some of old *Media*; 280 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. are *Salmas* and *Cor*.

11. *Chusistan* or *Elveran*, a Sea-province on the S. of *Airach*; anciently called *Susiana*, then containing *Melitene*, *Cabandone*, *Cissia*, and *Characene*; 400 m. l. and 320 b. ch. T. are *Souster* or *Susa*, and *Siapour*.

12. *Fars*, a Sea-province on the E. of *Chusistan*; anciently called *Perses*, then divided into *Paraticine*, *Mardiene*, and *Misdia*; 460 m. l. and 310 b. ch. T. are *Schiras* or *Shiras*, and *Lar*.

13. *Kirman* or *Cherman*, a Sea-province on the E. of *Fars*; anciently called *Carmania*; 600 m. l. and 510 b. ch. T. are *Chermon* and *Darabegert*. To this we may join the Isle of *Ormuz*, ch. T. *Ormuz*.

14. *Sigistan* or *Sitzistan*, an inland Province, on the E. of *Kirman*; much the same with the ancient *Draugiana*; 410 m. l. and 240 b. ch. T. are *Sistan* or *Sigistan*, and *Camultan*.

15. *Makran*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Sagistan*; much the same with old *Gedrosia*; 500 m. l. and 250 b. ch. *T. Makran*. This includes the Provinces of, 1. *Circan*, ch. *T. Gest*; 2. *Patan*; and 3. *Dulcina*.

Rivers of Principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Gehun* or *Allius*, (an. *Oxus*) 2. *Ument*, 3. *Tiritiri*, and 4. *Bendimir*.

Chief Mountains are *Taurus*, which pass through the length of this Country, and go by several Names.

5. Tartary.

Tartary is the greatest Country in the World, lying on the E. of *Russia* in Europe, and N. of *Persia*, *India*, and *China*, situated between the 85th and 182d degr. of Lon. and between the 39th and 72d degr. of Lat. being in length from the borders of *Afracan* to the E. parts of *Cathay*, about 4000 miles; and in breadth from the S. parts of *Mawrinalra* to the most N. parts of *Tartaria Deserta*, about 2000 miles: It contains the ancient Countries of *Scythia*, *Sacæ*, *Sogdania*, with a great part of *Sarmatia Asiatica*, and a little of old *Persia*.

It remained unconquer'd under several Governments, till the year 1162, the *Tartars*, an obscure People, over-ran this Country, and

and erected a Monarchy, which still remains, but a great part of it is fallen away ; the Emperor is called the *Great Cham* of *Tartary* ; who has also the famous Country of *China* : Some parts of it are under the *Russians* ; the rest subject to several independent Princes. The Imperial Seat is at *Chambalu*, as it is supposed.

The Inhabitants are both Mahomitans and Pagans ; in some places all Mahomitans, in others all Pagans, which seem to be in most esteem ; Here are also some Christians of the Nestorian Sect ; their Language is the *Tartarian*, very boisterous and clamerous, almost the same with the *Turkish*, having some mixture of *Persian* and *Scythian* words ; in some places they use the *Persian* Tongue ; the chief Commodities are Sable, Martins, and other Furs, Silks, Camlets, Flax, great store of *Rhubarb*, Musk, Cinnamon, &c. It is divided into five great parts, which are,

1. *Tartaria Deserta*, supposed to be a Sea-province, the most W. bordering on *Russia* ; a great part of old *Sarmatia Asiatica*, with some of *Scythia* ; 1700 m. l. & 960 b. divided into
 1. *Kalmuki-Buchar*, or *Olgaria*, ch. T. *Tem*
 In this are included *Bangleatan*, *Gazite-Cha*
naaker, with the *Nagaian-Tartars* ; 2. *Chal*
zag, or the K. of *Kasghar*, ch. T. *Kasghar*
 3. *Karakathay*, or *Caulechitæ*, ch. T. are *Char*
can and *Cumbalick*. In this are included *Sa*
marig

marique and *Al-Aazas*. Here are also *Molgomazia*, *Fingres*, and *Lucomeries*, ch. T. of the whole is *Charcan*. This Province is chiefly under the *Russians*.

2. *Mawrinalra*, *Wbeck* or *Zagathay*, partly an inland Province on the S. of *Tartaria Deserta*, containing the old Provinces of *Sace*, *Sogdania*, part of *Scythia*, and *Bactria* in old *Persia*, 1200 m. l. and 840 b. ch. T. are *Samarchand*, *Bokora*, and *Istigias*. In this are the Provinces of *Belch*, *Alsoyd*, *Crowarezem*, *Alschash*, *Chazal*, and *Targana*. It is chiefly under it's own *Chams*.

3. *Turcheestan*, an inland Province on the E. of *Mawrinalra*, part of the ancient *Scythia*, about 1400 m. l. and 850 b. ch. T. are *Thibet*, *Cascar*, and *Chotan*; it comprehends many Kingdoms, (but how governed is uncertain) as *Cascar*, *Chinabi* or *Turphan*, *Chiatrian*, *Cotam*, *Thibit*, *Camul*, *Lop*, *Tainfu*, *Caindu*, &c.

4. *Mongul* or *Magog*, supposed to be a Sea Province on the N. of *Turcheestan*; the true old *Tartary*; about 1800 m. l. and 950 b. ch. T. are *Mongul* and *Tenduc*; it contains many Provinces, as *Sumegul* or *Tartar*, *Tenduc* or *Mekrat*, *Bargu* or *Megrit*, *Jeckmegul*, *Carli*, with many others of no great note.

5. *Cathay* or *Kin-Tartary*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Mongul*, containing the ancient *Serica*, with part of *Scythia*, about 1650 m. l. and 1100 b. it contains four great Provinces, viz. 1. *Cathay* or *Naimus*, (probably the same with

with China) ch. T. *Cambalu* or *Aral-Chan-Belich*; 2. *Taugul* or *Bacharchar*, ch. T. *Taugul* and *Xamo*; 3. *Nieuche* or *Tenduc*; and 4. *Xpi*.

Mountains of greatest note are those called *Imaus*, *Altai*, dividing *Tartary* in the middle.

Rivers of principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Oby*, 2. *Ochanda*, 3. *Chesel*, and 4. *Poli-fanga*.

Principal Lakes are four, viz. 1. *Kithay*, 2. *Kitbaska*, 3. *Coras*, and 4. *Amu*.

There is so little knowledge of this Country, that I can promise the Reader no certainty in any thing.

6. Mogul's Empire.

THE Mogul's Empire, or the Empire of the Great Mogul, lies on the S. of *Tartary*, and E. of *Persia*, situated between the 106th and the 143d deg. of Lon. and between the 19th and 50 min. and the 41st and 50 min. of Lat: according to *Sanson's Maps*, being in length from the W. parts of *Candabor* to the E. parts of *Kandwana*, about 1750 miles; and in breadth from the N. parts of *Cabul*, to the S. parts of *Guzarat*, about 1240 miles; it contains the greatest part of that which was anciently called *India intra Gangem*, with

with some of *India extra Gangem* ; and old *Persia* ; now oft called *Indostan*.

It was first Conquer'd by *Bacchus*, afterwards by *Alexander* the Great: We hear scarce any thing of these parts, till in these later Ages it was Conquer'd by the Tartars under *Tamberlane* the Great, who then erected that Monarchy which still continues. So that it is at present Subject to its own Emperors, called the Great *Moguls* of *India*, who are absolute, and have vast Revenues, exceeding the Turk and Persian together. Some of those Parts called *Rajas*, are in a manner free ; and some few places are under the Portuguez and English. The Imperial Seat is *Agra*.

The Inhabitants are many of them Mahomitans of the Turkish Sect, above two thirds are Gentiles, Banians, or Persees ; and here are also some Christians of *St. Thomas*, and several Jews and Jesuits. Their Language a kind of Tartarian, and has a great mixture of the Persian. In *Guzarate* and *Bengala*, they speak the *Guzarate* Tongue ; the Persian is also much in use. The chief Commodities are all sorts of Spices, Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Wormseeds, Civits, Indigo, Lacque, Borax, Cgium, Amber, Myraboles, Sal-Armoniack, Silk, Cottons, Callicoes, Satins, Taffaries, Velvits, Carpets, Metals, Porcelline Earth, &c. It is divided into 38 Kingdoms.

1. *Candahor*, an Inland Province, the most W. in the Country; part of the old *Arachosa* in *Persia*; 300 m. l. and 220 b. ch. T. is *Candahor*. In this are the *Patanes* and the *Aguranes*.

2. *Cabul*, an Inland Province on the N. E. of *Candahor*, the rest of the old *Arachosa* in *Persia*; 350 m. l. and 190 b. ch. T. are *Cabul* and *Parna*.

3. *Attock*, a Midland Province on the S. E. of *Cabul*; 320 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. are *Attock* and *Puckow*.

4. *Kachemere*, or *Cassimere*, on the E. of *Attock* and *Cabul*, an Inland Province; 240 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. is *Kachemere* or *Sirinkher*. In this is *Raja Tibbon*.

5. *Bankisk*, or *Bakisk*, a Midland Province on the E. of *Kachemere*; 230 m. l. and 150 b. including *Raja Boffou*; ch. T. is *Beithar*.

6. *Naugracut*, a Midland Province on the E. of *Bankisk*; 350 m. l. and 140 b. including *Raja Talluckchan*; ch. T. are *Naugracut* and *Cadamaka*.

7. *Siba*, a Midland Province on the E. of *Naugracut*; 340 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. are *Hardware* and *Serenegar*: Here is part of *Raja Mansa*.

8. *Kakares*, an Inland Province on the N. of *Siba*, *Naugracut* and *Bankisk*; 650 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. are *Dankalor* and *Pirbola*.

9. *Pitan*, a Midland Province on the S. E. of *Kakares*, and E. of *Siba*; 320 m. l. and

Boguls Empire.

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260 b. including *Raja-Rodoron* and *Raja-Mug* ;
ch. T. is *Pétan*.

10. *Gor*, an Inland Province on the E. of
N. E. of *Pitan* ; 400 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T.
is *Gor*.

11. *Kanduana*, an Inland Province on the
S. of *Gor* ; 360 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. is
Kanduana.

12. *Udessa*, an Inland Province on the S.
of *Kanduana* ; 300 m. l. and 170 b. ch. T. is
Jenubat.

13. *Mevat*, an Inland Province on the S.
of *Udessa* ; 270 m. l. and 130 b. ch. T. is
Narval.

14. *Jesual*, a Midland Province on the N.
of *Mevat*, and W. of *Udessa* ; 250 m. l. and
120 b. ch. T. is *Rejapere*.

15. *Patna*, a Midland Province, on the W.
or N. W. of *Jesual* ; 360 m. l. and 200 b.
ch. T. is *Patna*.

16. *Famba*, a Midland Province on the W.
of *Patna* ; 300 m. l. and 180 b. including
Raja-Decamperga, and part of *Raja-Mausa* ;
ch. T. are *Famba* and *Calsery*.

17. *Bakar*, a Midland Province on the S.
of *Famba* ; 200 m. l. and 110 b. ch. T. is
Bicanor.

18. *Sambal*, or *Do-ab*, a Midland Province
on the S. of *Bakar* ; 230 m. l. and 120 b. ch.
T. are *Sambal* and *Menepore*.

19. *Narvar*, a Midland Province on the S.
of *Sambal* ; 240 m. l. and 140 b. ch. T. are
Gebud and *Ouden*.

20. *Gualeor*, a Midland Province on the W. of *Narvar*, 160 m. l. and 90 b. ch. T. is *Gualeor*.

21. *Agra*, a Midland Province on the N. W. of *Gualeor*, nigh the center of this Country; 300 m. l. and 150 b. ch. T. are *Agra*, the ch. of the Empire and *Felapore*.

22. *Delly*, a Midland Province on the N. W. of *Agra*; 340 m. l. and 130 b. ch. T. are *Delly* and *Achabarpore*.

23. *Fenupar*, a Midland Province on the N. W. of *Delly*; 280 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. are *Fenupar* and *Syrina*.

24. *Pengab* or *Labor*, a Midland Province on the N. of *Fenupar*; 390 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. is *Labor*.

25. *Multan*, a Midland Province on the W. of *Pengab*; 220 m. l. and 140 b. ch. T. is *Multan*.

26. *Hajacan*, an Inland Province on the W. of *Multan*; 260 m. l. and 140 b. ch. T. are *Chatzan* and *Uche*. In this Province are the *Bulloques*.

27. *Bukar*, an Inland Province on the S.W. of *Hajacan*; 320 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. are *Bukar* and *Sukar*.

28. *Hendown*, a Midland Province on the E. of *Bukar*; 280 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. is *Hendown*.

29. *Bando* or *Asmire*, a Midland Province on the S. E. of *Hendown* ; 240 m. l. and 230 b. ch. T. are *Bando* and *Asmire*.

30. *Feselmere*, a Midland Province on the W. of *Bando* ; 300 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. are *Feselmere* and *Radimpore*.

31. *Tatta*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Feselmere* ; 300 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. are *Tatta* and *Diul*.

32. *Soret*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Tatta*, and S. W. of *Feselmere* ; 180 m. l. and 150 b. ch. T. are *Fanagar* and *Pache*.

33. *Guzarate*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Soret* and *Feselmere* ; part under the Portuguese and English, 530 m. l. and 360 b. ch. T. are *Cambay* and *Surat* ; ch. T. of the Portuguese is *Daman* ; and of the English is *Bombay*.

34. *Chitor*, a Midland Province on the N. W. of *Guzarate* ; 260 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. is *Chitor*. To this is joined *Raja-Ranas*, ch. T. *Gurichitto*.

35. *Malvay*, a Midland Province on the E. of *Chitor*, 300 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. are *Sarampore* and *Rantipore*.

36. *Candis*, an Inland Province on the S. of *Malvay*, 200 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. are *Manduo* and *Baramlore*.

37. *Berar*, an Inland Province, on the N. E. of *Candis* ; 250 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. is *Shapor*.

38. *Bengala*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Berar* and *Malvay* ; 660 m. l. and 450 b. ch.

There are *Bengala* and *Goura*. In this extent are the Pr. of *Patenaw*, *Elebus*, and *Prurap*.

Rivers of Principal Note are two; viz. 1. *Indus*, or *Pengab*, and 2. *Ganges*, both very famous.

Chief Mountains are 1. *Imusans*, or *Bittigo*, and 2. *Sardonix*.

7. India int. Ganges.

India intra Ganges, or the Peninsula on the S. side of the River *Ganges*, lies on the S. of the *Moguls* Empire, washed on three sides with Sea; Situated between the 14th and 45. min. and the 127th degr. of Lon. and between the 7th and 40 min. and the 22d and 25 min. of Lat. according to *Sansons* Map of this Country, being in length from the N. parts of *Orixia* in *Golconda*, to the Cape *Comeri* in *Malabar*, about 1500 Miles; and in breadth from Cape *de Guadevari* in *Golconda*, to the W. parts of *Decan*, about 480 miles. It is but a part of that which was anciently called *India intra Ganges*.

We can find but little how it was anciently Governed, but at present we understand, that it is under the Government of above 50 several Kings, of which 3 or 4 are greater than the rest, some of the others being Tributary; some of these are Subject and Tributary.

butary to the Portuguez, Dutch and English;
The ch. T. of these parts is *Goa*.

The Inhabitants are of several Nations besides the Natives; they are both Pagans and Mahomerans, and some Christians of St. Thomas, besides the Europeans. Their Language is that called *Talengam* in *Golconda*; the *Guzerate* in *Bisnagar*, and the *Malabar*, *Bagadan*, *Tamul*, and *Grandonique* in *Malabar*; the Portuguez is also much in use in some Parts. The chief Commodities are Metals, Silks, Cottons, Pearls, Drugs, Dates, *Cocos*, Rice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Cassia, &c. It is divided into four Parts, which are,

1. Kingdom of *Golconda*, a Sea Province the most N. E. of these parts; 400 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. is *Golconda* or *Bagnager*. In this extent are comprehended also the Provinces of 1. *Orixá*, ch. T. *Orixá*; and 2. *Talengand*, ch. T. *Dalacata*. This is under its own King, but Tributary to the Great Mogul.

2. Kingdom of *Decan*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Golconda*; 400 m. l. and 280 b. divided into 3 Kingdoms; viz. 1. *Balagate*, (under the K. of *Decan*) ch. T. *Bendon*; 2. *Decan*, (partly under the Portuguez) ch. T. *Vizapor*, (under *Decan*) and *Chaul*, (under Port.) and 3. *Cuncan*, (under the Portuguez) ch. T. *Goa*; the ch. T. of all these Parts.

3. Kingdom of *Bisnagar*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Decan*; 570 m. l. and 330 b. divided into 6 Provinces; viz. 1. *Bisnagar*, or

Narsinga, ch. T. *Bisnagar*. This Prince has under him the K. of *Ticulique*; 2. *Canara*, (in which are the K. of *Onor* and *Gorzopa*, under *Canara* and *Tamul* distinct) ch. T. *Onar*; 3. *Coromandel*, (part under the Dutch and English) ch. T. *Maliapur*, (under its own Prince) *Negapitan*, (un. the Dutch); and *Fort St. George* (un. the English); 4. *Gingi*, ch. T. *Gingi*; 5. *Madure*, (in which is the Pr. of *Coru*) ch. T. *Madure*; and 6. *Tanjanor*, ch. T. *Tanjanor*: These are all under their own Kings, the ch. of which is *Bisnagar*, to whom some of them are Tributary.

4. *Malabar*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Bisnagar*, 300 m.l. and 120 b. It contains the Kingdoms of, 1. *Calicute*, under which are the K. of *Badara*, *Bipur*, *Chambais*, *Curucan*, *Curiga*, *Mangate*, *Montigue*, *Panur*, and *Tanor*; 2. *Cananor*; 3. *Cranganor*; 4. *Cochin*; 5. *Coulam*; these four Tributary to the Dutch; 6. *Travencor*; 7. *Calecoulam*; 8. *Balacala*; 9. *Changanor*; 10. *Cota*; 11. *Marte*; 12. *Murterte*; 13. *Panhapel*; 14. *Porca*; 15. *Punhali*; and 16. *Trivalar*; ch. T. are the same. These are all under their own *Naiques* or Kings, as far as I know. Ch. T. of all is *Calicute*.

Rivers of chief Note are, 1. *Guengua*; and 2. *Mandova*.

Chief Mountains are those called *Balagatta*.

8. India ex. Gangem.

India beyond the River *Ganges*, is a knot of Kingdoms, lying between the *Mogul's* Empire and *China*, situated between the 135th and the 153d degr. of Lon. and between the first and 34th degr. of Lat. being in length from the S. parts of *Malacca*, to the borders of *Tartary*, about 2000 miles; and in breadth from *Bengala* to the borders of *Quantung* in *China*, about 900 miles; it contains the greatest part of the ancient *India extra Gangem*, with some of the *Sinae*.

As for the ancient Government, we can give no certain account; but at present, we find it a barbarous Country, dismembred into a great many Estates under their own Kings and Governors; of which, four or five are of considerable note. Besides these, the *Dutch* and *Portuguese* have several places upon the Coasts; the chief Town of these Parts is *Pegu*.

The Inhabitants are chiefly Idolaters; here are also some Mahometans on the Coasts, and some Christians converted by the Jesuits; their Language in *Siam* and *Matacca*, is the *Malaize*, in some places the *Chinean*, in other places they have different Tongues little known to us; their chief Commodities are
Gold,

Gold, Silver, Precious Stones, Silks, Porcelline Earth, Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Alabaster, &c. It is divided into great Parts, which are,

1. Kingdom of Pegu, containing all the N. parts, under its own King, on whom depends these Kingdoms, viz. 1. *Abdiara*, 2. *Arracan*, 3. *Ava*, 4. *Bacan*, 5. *Brenca*, 6. *Canarane*, 7. *Caor*, 8. *Cassubi*, 9. *Chacomus*, 10. *Comot*, 11. *Fangama*, 12. *Largaray*, 13. *Mandranella*, 14. *Manar*, 15. *Marsin*, 16. *Moanray*, 17. *Prom*, 18. *Tangu*, 19. *Tavay*, 20. *Tazatay*, 21. *Tinco*, 22. *Tiponra*, 23. *Totay*, 24. *Transiane*, and 28. *Vilep*; ch. T. the same, but Pegu is chief Town of the whole.

2. Kingdom of *Tunquin*, on the E. of Pegu, subject to its own King; ch. T. is *Tunquin* or *Keccio*; it contains the Provinces of *Kebac*, *Ketay*, *Kedom*, *Kenam*, *Tenboa*, *Gbean*, *Bochen*, and the *Layes*; beyond which are the *Cicangves*, *Gueyes*, and the *Timocoves*, all along the borders of *China*.

3. Kingdom of *Cochinchina*, a Sea-province on the S. of *Tunquin*, 480 m. l. and 460 b. divided into 3 parts, viz. 1. K. of *Cochechina*, containing the Provinces of *Sinuwa*, *Casiam*, *Quangiwa*, *Pulocabes* and *Ranram*, ch. T. *Turaon*; 2. K. of *Camboje*, or *Cambodia*, ch. T. *Camboje*; and 3. *Chiampa*, ch. T. *Pulocaceim*. These 3 are all under their own Kings; *Cochinchina* is chief.

4. Kingdom of *Siam*, a Peninsula, on the S. of Pegu, 1080 m. l. and 340 b. divided in-

to 3 parts, viz. 1. K. of *Mantaban*, ch. *Te Mir-
raban*; 2. K. of *Siam*, ch. *T. Siam*; and
3. K. of *Malacca*, (anciently *Aura Chersene-
sus*) containing the K. of *Burdelong*, *Fenasser*,
Ibor, *Funcalasn*, *Laniang*, *Ligor*, *Malacca*, *Pa-
bang*, *Pans*, *Patanes*, *Pera*, *Queda*, and *Singora*,
ch. *T. the same*. These are all under the
King of *Siam*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese*.

Rivers of principal note are four, viz.
1. *Memin*, 2. *Ava*, 3. *Cosnite*, and *Caor*.

Here is the famous Lake of *Chiamay*.

Principal Mountains that I find here are
those called *Kemois*, and *Rumoy*.

9. China.

China lies on the E. of the *Indies*, and on
the S. of *Tartary*, situated between the
143d and the 167th degr. of Lon. and be-
tween the 20th and the 41st and 40 min. of
Lat. being in length from the N. E. parts of
Leantony, to the S. W. parts of *Funan*, about
1560 miles; and in breadth from the N. W.
parts of *Xensi*, to the S. E. parts of *Chekian*,
about 1300 miles, containing the greatest
part of old *Sina*, now called by some, *Mangi*;
by the *Arabians*, *Tzinin*; by the Neighbour-
ing Countries, *Sanglai*; by the Natives, *Taine*
and *Taibinco*; and the Inhabitants *Tangen*.

It had its own Kings for many Ages, (some say above 3000 years) till conquer'd by the *Tartars*; then again it had it's own Kings, till of late years, again conquer'd by the *Tartars*, who still are Lords of it; under whom are 32 Princes or Petty Kings. There are also several Princes (saith *Gabriel Magai-lano*) which own no superior. It is (if we may credit the Jesuits Relations) the most Famous Country in the World; the chief Town is *Peking*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part Idolaters; Here are also some few Christians, converted by the Jesuits, but hardly suffer'd; their Language differs from all others, having but 300 words, and above 50000 Letters, by which they express their minds with much vivacity and efficacy; they write right down from the top to the bottom of the Sheet; their chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, Precious Stones, Quick-Silver, Porcelline Dishes, Silks, Cottons, Rhubarb, Sugar, Camphire, Civet, Musk, Ginger, China-Wood, &c. It is divided into 15 Provinces, which are,

1. *Pecheli* or *Peking*, a Sea-province, the most N. in the Kingdom bordering on *Tartary*, 320 m. l. and 240 b. divided into 8 Parts, viz. *Peking* or *Xuntien*, *Paoting*, *Hokien*, *Chinting*, *Xunte*, *Taming*, and *Junping*; all ending with *Fu*, ch. T. the same. It has 131 Cities, the chief is *Peking*.

2. *Xantung*

2. *Xantung* or *Sciantum*, a Sea-province on the S. E. of *Pecheli*, 330 m. l. and 180 b. divided into 6 parts, viz. *Cinan*, *Fenchau*, *Tunchan*, *Cingchen*, and *Laichen*, ch. T. the same. It has 114 Cities, the chief of which is *Cinan*.

3. *Honans*, a midland Province on the S. W. of *Xantung*, 320 m. l. and 270 b. divided into 9 parts, viz. *Kaifung*, *Queite*, *Changte*, *Guisboei*, *Hoaking*, *Honan*, *Nanijang*, *Funingfu*, and the little Ter. of *Fu*. It has 108 Cities, the chief of which is *Kaifung*.

4. *Xansi*, or *Sciansi*, an inland Province on the N. of *Honan*, 360 m. l. and 190 b. divided into 5 parts, viz. *Taiven*, *Ping-Yang*, *Taitung*, *Lugan* and *Fuenchu*; besides the little Ter. of *Sin*, *Leao*, and *Xe*; chief Towns the same. It has 86 Cities, the chief of which is *Taiven*.

5. *Xensi*, an inland Province on the W. of *Xansi* and *Honan*, 580 m. l. and 480 b. divided into 8 parts, viz. *Sigan*, *Tungciang*, *Hangung*, *Pingleang*, *Cungchung*, *Lingan*, *Kingyang*, and *Sengan*; chief Town the same. It has 180 Cities, chief of which is *Sigan*.

6. *Suchven* or *Siciven*, an inland Province on the S. of *Xensi*, 580 m. l. and 380 b. divided into 8 parts, viz. *Chingtu*, *Paoning*, *Queichen*, *Lunggan*, *Dunting*, *Sinchen*, *Chun-king*, and *Mahufu*; besides the six Ter. of *Tunchven*, *Muichen*, *Kiating*, *Kiung*, *Liuchen* and

and *Fachen*; chief Town the same. It has 150 Cities, the chief is *Chingtu*.

7. *Huquang*, or *Chuquam*, a midland Province on the E. of *Suchuen*, 550 m. l. and 320 b. divided into 15 parts, viz. *Unchang*, *Hangang*, *Siangyang*, *Tegan*, *Hoanchen*, *Kingchen*, *Tochen*, *Changxa*, *Paoking*, *Hengchen*, *Chintien*, *Xinchen*, *Funchen*, *Chingtien* and *Chingyang*; chief Towns the same. It has 100 Cities, chief of which is *Unchang*.

8. *Nanking* or *Nanchin*, a Sea-province on the E. of *Huquang*, 390 m. l. and 360 b. divided into 14 parts, viz. *Kianguing*, *Funggang*, *Suchen*, *Sunkiang*, *Chanchen*, *Chinkiang*, *Yangchen*, *Hoigan*, *Luchen*, *Gangang*, *Tai ping*, *Ningque*, *Chichen* and *Hoichen*; chief Towns the same. It has 110 Cities, chief Town of which is *Kianguing*.

9. *Chekiang*, a Sea-province on the S. E. of *Nanking*, 280 m. l. and 260 b. divided into 11 parts, viz. *Hangchen*, *Kiaching*, *Huchen*, *Nienchen*, *Kenboa*, *Kutchen*, *Chuchen*, *Xaoling*, *Ningpro*, *Faichen*, and *Venchen*; chief Town the same. It has 33 Cities, the chief of which is *Hangchen*.

10. *Kiangsi*, a midland Province on the W. of *Chekiang*, 380 m. l. and 260 b. divided into 13 parts, viz. *Nanchang*, *Faojen*, *Quanglin*, *Nankang*, *Kienscieng*, *Kienchiang*, *Unchen*, *Lenkiang*, *Kiegan*, *Xuichen*, *Fuenchen*, *Cauchen*, and *Nungan*; chief Towns the same. It has 67 Cities, chief is *Nanchang*.

11. *Fokien*, or *Fichen*, a Sea-province on the S. E. of *Kiangsi*, 350 m. l. and 300 b. divided into 8 parts, viz. *Fochen*, *Civenchen*, *Changchen*, *Kienning*, *Femping*, *Tinchen*, *Hing-hoa*, and *Xaon*; chief Town the same. It has 60 Cities, the chief of which is *Fochen*.

12. *Quantung*, a Sea-province on the S. W. of *Fokien*, 600 m. l. and 210 b. divided into 10 parts, viz. *Quangchen* or *Cancon*, *Xaochen*, *Namhiung*, *Hoeichen*, *Chaochen*, *Chaoking*, *Kaochen*, *Lienchen*, *Luichen*, and *Kiuwchen*, or the Isle of *Hainam*; chief Towns the same. It has 80 Cities, chief of which is *Quangchen*.

13. *Quangsi*, an inland Province on the W. of *Quintung*, 400 m. l. and 250 b. divided into 11 parts, viz. *Queilin*, *Lienchen*, *Kingyven*, *Pingto*, *Guchen*, *Chinchen*, *Nanning*, *Taiping*, *Suming*, *Chingang* and *Tienchen*; chief Town the same. It has 98 Cities, chief is *Queilin*.

14. *Queichen*, a midland Province on the N. W. of *Quangsi*, 310 m. l. and 200 b. divided into 8 parts, viz. *Queiyang*, *Suchen*, *Suuan*, *Chinyven*, *Xecien*, *Tungin*, *Liping* and *Tucko*; chief Town the same. It has 81 Cities, chief of which is *Queiyang*.

15. *Funnan*, an inland Province on the W. of *Queichen* and *Quangsi*, 400 m. l. and 220 b. divided into 12 parts, viz. *Funnan*, *Tali*, *Lingan*, *Cuivag*, *Chenkjang*, *Munghoa*, *King-tiung*, *Kenting*, *Quansi*, *Chinyven*, *Funguing*, and *Xuning*; chief Town the same. It has 87 Cities, chief of all is *Funnan*.

Besides

Besides these Provinces, here is the Territory of *Leatong*, on the E. of *Pecheli*, chief T. *Leatong*; the Peninsula of *Corea*, chief Town *Kiangyuan*.

Rivers of principal Note are three, viz. 1. *Kiang*, 2. *Crocens*, and 3. *Ta*.

10. Oriental Islands.

THE Oriental Islands are a vast number of Isles of all sorts, (some say 150000 in number) lying on the E. and S. E. parts of *Asia*; the Inhabitants are for the most part Gentiles; the Language in *Japan* is one of its own; in *Sumatra*, *Java*, and the *Malluccoes*, they speak the *Malaize*. Here are several other Tongues little known to us; they are under a great many of their own Kings and Princes; also the *Dutch*, *Portuguese*, *Spaniards*, and *French*, have considerable Shares in these parts. They are,

1. Kingdom of *Japan*, on the E. of *China*, distant from it 210 miles, being about 710 m. l. and 200 b. divided into 5 Provinces, viz. 1. *Famayfit*, ch. T. *Naugalo*; 2. *Fetxengo*, ch. T. *Meaco*; 3. *Fetxegen*, ch. T. *Cairga*; 4. *Quanta*, ch. T. *Fedo*; and 5. *Ocliva*, ch. T. *Ximofin*; ch. T. of the whole is *Meaco*. It is governed by its own King, who is a very great and potent Prince. Here are also many

Oriental Islands. 137

many other lesser Isles which belong to *Japan*; as 1. *Ximo*, ch. T. *Figen*; 2. *Xicum*, ch. T. *Xiowith*; and some others.

2. *Phillippine* Islands, which are a great knot of Isles lying on the S. W. of *Japan*, right against *India ex. Gangem*; the chief of them are, 1. *Luconea*, 480 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. *Manilla* and *Luconia*; 2. *Mindanao*, 420 m. l. and 150 b. ch. T. *Mindanao*. Others are, 3. *Paragoa*, 4. *Mindora*, 5. *Tandaya*, 6. *Ivan*, with a great number of less, not worth naming. These belong chiefly to the *Spaniards*.

3. *Molucca* Islands, another knot of Isles, on the S. of the *Phillippine* Islands; the chief are, 1. *Celebes*, 580 m. l. and 260 b. in which are the K. of *Macassar*, *Cion*, *Cauripana*, *Sanguin*, and *Supora*, ch. T. *Celebes*; 2. *Gilolo*, in which are the K. of *Gilolo* and *Loloda*, ch. T. *Gilolo*; 3. *Ceram*, 4. *Tincor*, 5. *Flores*, 6. Isles of *Banda*, 7. *Propper Moluccas*, 8. *Ambogna*, &c. These are under their own Kings and the *Dutch*.

4. *Borneo*, a large Island, on the W. of the *Celebes*, of a round form, being about 650 m. l. and 600 b. It contains 3 Kingdoms if not more, viz. 1. *Borneo*, ch. T. *Borneo*; 2. *Bendermassin*, ch. T. *Bendermassin*; and 3. *Lau*, ch. T. *Lau*; all under their own Kings. *Borneo* is chief T. of the whole.

5. *Java*, on the S. W. of *Borneo*, 600 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. *Materan*, *Batavia*, and
Ban-

128 Oriental Islands.

Bantam; It is under several Kings, as *Materan*, *Bantam*, *Japore*, *Tuban*, *Jossan*, *Panarucan*, *Palambuam* and *Passaroan*. Most of them are Homagers to the King of *Materan*.

6. *Sumatra*, on the N. W. of *Java*, under the *Aequator*, as is *Borneo*, 900 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. is *Achem*; it is subject to six Kings, viz. *Achem*, *Camper*, *Jambri*, *Menalabo*, *Pedir* and *Palemban*. *Achem* is principal.

7. *Ceilon*, on the borders of *India* in *Gangem*, of a roundish form, 250 m. l. and 170 b. ch. T. *Candea* and *Chilao*; subject to the *Dutch*, and the Kings of *Candea*, *Baticala*, *Ceita Vaca*, *Chilao*, *Columbo*, *Jafanapatan*, *Jala* and *Tringulemale*. *Candea* is chief.

8. The *Maldives*, a vast number of very small Islands, on the S. W. of *Ceilon*, chief of which is *Male*; they are dispersed into 13 Provinces or *Arollons*, under its own King.

Thus, much for *ASIA*.

~~and the islands of the Indian Ocean, which are situated to the south of the Indian subcontinent, and are the most fertile and populous of the islands of the world.~~

III. A.





III. AFRICA.

AFRICA, has on the North, the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the West, the *Atlantick* or *W. Ocean*; on the South, the *Æthiopian* or *S. Ocean*; on the East, the *Oriental Ocean*; and on the N. East the *Red-Sea*, which with an *Isthmus* of 110 miles parts it from *Asia*. It is a *Peninsula*, and the greatest in the *World*; situated between the 3d and the 83d and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 35th and 30 min. of N. and the 35th and 10 min. of S. Lat. being in length from *Cape Verde* in *Negroland*, to *Cape Guadafu* in *Ajan*, about 4800 miles; and in breadth from *Cape de Boin* in *Barbary*, to the *Cape of Good Hope*, about 4200 miles; anciently called *Hesperia*, *Olympia*, *Ammonis*, *Ortygia*, *Eschatica*, and *Eoriphe*, and now *Africa*; by the *Æthiopians*, *Alscabulam*, and by the *Indians*, *Befecath*.

It is larger than *Europe*, and lesser than *Asia*, but in general not so considerable as either, being in many places full of vast *Deserts*, and *Unhabitable Places*, some of which Parts are so little known to us, that we can give but an uncertain account of them. Here are many and great variety of remarkable *Beasts* and

and Birds, not so common in other parts of the World. It is most remarkable for the Famous Governments of *Egypt* and *Carthage*.

The Religions may be reduced to 5 general Heads, viz. 1. *Mabometans*, 2. *Pagans* or *Gentiles*, 3. *Jews*, 4. *Christians*, and 5. *Libertines*; the two first are most predominant; the Languages are chiefly six, viz. 1. *Arabick*, 2. *Habassine*, 3. *Egyptian*, 4. *Aquelamerig* or the old *Punick*, 5. that called *Sungai*, and 6. that called *Gubio*; with some others of less note; the *Jews* speak the *Chaldean* or *Syriack*.

It is under the Government of three Emperors, viz. *Abissina*, *Morocco*, and *Monopotapa*; many Kings, as *Nubia*, *Congo*, *Tombute*; &c. the *Turks*, who have a very considerable part; and several of the *Europeans*, as *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, *English*, *Dutch*, *French*, and *Danes*, who have several places upon the Coasts.

Rivers of principal note are 4, viz. 1. *Nile*, 2. *Niger*, 3. *Zaire*, and 4. *Sambre*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Atlas*, 2. *Christal* Mountain, 3. *Amara*, 4. *Sierra Leona*, 5. *Monna Table*, and 6. *Tenneriff*.

Lakes of greatest account are, 1. *Zaire*, 2. *Zasslau*, 3. *Niger*, 4. *Borno*, and 5. *Guarda*.

Africa is best divided into 12 Parts, viz. 1. *Egypt*, 2. *Barbary*, 3. *Biledulgerid*, 4. *Sarra*, 5. *Nubia*, 6. *Negroland*, 7. *Guinea*, 8. *Congo*, 9. *Abissina*, 10. *Zanguebar*, 11. *Monomotapa*, and 12. *Casseria*; besides the *Iles*.

1. Egypt.

EGYPT is the most N. E. Country in *Africa*, bordering on *Asia*, and lying between *Barbary*, *Biledulgerid*, and the *Red Sea*; situated between the 59th and 20 min. and the 67th and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 21st and 30 min. and the 31st and 50 min. of Lat. being in length from *Alexandria* to *Bruge*, about 700 Miles, and in breadth from *Zibith* to the Borders of *Biledulgorid*, about 300 miles. It was anciently called *Misraim*, and the Land of *Ham*, *Aeria*, *Potamia*, *Ogygia*, *Melampodus*, and *Osyria*; now by the *Turks*, *Miser*, and *El-kebit*; by the *Arabians*, *Mesra* and *Bardmasser*; by the *Inhabitants*, *Chebili*; and by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *l'Egitto*.

It first had its own Kings; Conquer'd by the *Persians*; soon after by the *Macedonians*; then again it had its own Kings; then Conquer'd by the *Romans*; [afterwards by the *Saracens*; then it had its own Princes again, till at last wholly Conquer'd by the *Turks*, who still has it in Possession. It is Governed by a *Beglerbeg* or *Bassa*, residing at *Cairo*: This, together with the greatest part of *Barca*, make up that part of the *Turkish Empire* which is called the Government of *Miser* or *Cairo*.

The

The Inhabitants are Copti, Moors, Arabians, Turks, Jews, and Greeks, for the most part strict Mahometans : Here are also many Christians, called Copti, Jacobites in Sect, but differing from them, and all other in many Points. Their Language is the Arabick or Morisk, and Turkish ; and in some places the old Egyptian or Coptick, tho' now mixed with Greek, Latine and Arabick Words. Their chief Commodities are Sugar, Flax, Rice, all sorts of Grains and Fruits, Linnen Cloth, Salt, Balsom, Butargio, Senna, Cassia, &c. It is divided into four Parts, which are,

1. *Errif*, or the *Lower Egypt*, the most Northern Province bordering on the *Mediterranean*, containing the old proper *Egypt* and *Aegyptiaca* ; divided into five Cacies or Governments ; viz. 1. *Bouliera*, ch. T. *Alexandria* ; 2. *Carliobeck*, ch. T. *Rosetta* ; 3. *Menoufia*, ch. T. *Menoufia* ; 4. *Garbia*, ch. T. *Damietta* and 5. *Mausouria*, ch. T. *Mausouria* ; ch. T. of the whole is *Alexandria*.

2. *Bechria*, *Demisor*, or *Middle Egypt*, on the S. of *Errif*, or *Lower Egypt*, part joyning to the *Red Sea* ; containing the greatest part of old *Arcadia* ; divided into three Cacies or Governments ; viz. 1. *Gize*, ch. T. *Geza* ; 2. *Fium*, ch. T. *Fium* ; and 3. *Atsieb*, ch. T. *Cairo*, the ch. of the Country.

3. *Sahid*,

3. *Sahid*, or the *Upper Egypt*, an Inland Province on the S. of *Bechria*; part of old *Thebais*: Divided into five *Caciefs* or Governments; viz. 1. *Benefuef*, ch. T. *Benefuef*; 2. *Cherkeffi*, ch. T. *Almona*; 3. *Maufelout*, ch. T. *Maufelout*; 4. *Girgio*, or *Sahid*, ch. T. *Sahid* and *Girgio*; and 5. *Minio*, ch. T. *Minio*; ch. T. of the whole is *Sahed*.

4. The Coast of the *Red Sea*, a large Territory on the E. of *Sahid*, and S. E. of *Bechria*, lying along the *Red Sea*; containing part of the ancient *Thebais* and *Aradia*; and now oft reckoned a part of *Sahid*, or *Upper Egypt*; ch. T. are *Coffir*, *Zibith* and *Buge*.

The only River of Note is *Nile*, dividing this Country into two Parts, the most famous River in the World.

Chief Mountains are those which were anciently called *Montes Lybici*.

Principal Lakes are two; viz. 1. *Maerotis*, now *Antacon*; and 2. *Meeris*, now *Buchiared*.

2. Barbary.

Barbary, is the most considerable Country in *Africa*, lying on the W. of *Egypt*, along the *Mediterranean Sea*, and together with it, contains all the N. parts of *Africa*; situated between the 8th and 60th degr. of Lon. and between the 28th and 25th min. and the 35th and 30th min. of Lat. being in length from the W. parts of *Morocco*, to the E. parts of *Barca*, about 1760 miles; and in breadth in the widest parts not 300 miles, in several places but 60 miles. It contains all, or the greatest part of the Roman Diocess of *Africa*, with some of the Diocess of *Ægypt*; being the Provinces of *Mauretania*, *Numedia*, *Affrica*, *Prepria*, *Byzacena*, *Trixolitana*, *Cranaica*, and *Marmarica*.

It was anciently a great part of it under the State of *Carthage*, till Conquer'd by the *Romans*; afterwards by the *Vandals*; then again by the Roman Emperors; till Conquered by *Sarazens*; after that, divided into several Kingdoms, till at last the *Turks* Conquered part of it; so that it is at present under several: The *Xeriffs* or Emperors of *Marocco*, have the Western parts; the *Turks* the Eastern; the *Spaniards* and *Portuguez* several Towns on the Coasts; and some places are Independent; the ch. T. of all is *Fex*.

The

The Inhabitants are *Moors*, *Turks*, and *Arabians*, very zealous Mahometans; Here are many *Europeans* which are Christians; and some *Jews*; their Language is for the most part the *Arabick* or *Moorish*, though differently spoken in some parts; but in *Fez* and *Morocco*, and some few other places, they use that called *Aquel-Amerig*, or the Noble Language, the same with the *Punick* or old *African*, intermixed with some *Arabick* words; the chief Commodities are Honey, Wax, Oyl, Sugar, Flax, Hemp, Hides, Marokins & Cordovans, Dates, Almonds, Mantles, Alheicks, &c. It is divided into six Parts, which are,

1. The Kingdom of *Morocco*, a Sea Province, the most W. in this Country; containing about half of *Mauritania Tingitana*; 340 m. l. and 200 b. divided into seven Provinces, viz. 1. *Sus*, containing the Prov. of *Extuea*, *Ydausquerit*, and *Susa*, ch. T. *Taxadunt*; 2. *Guzula*, ch. T. *Guzula*; 3. *Morocco*, ch. T. *Morocco*; 4. *Hea*, ch. T. *Tednest*; 5. *Hafcora*, ch. T. *Elmadine*; 6. *Tedles*, ch. T. *Tefza*; and 7. *Ducala*, ch. T. *Azamin* and *Mazagnon*. *Morocco* is ch. T. of the whole. This Province is subject to the Emperors of *Morocco*, except some parts which are almost free.

2. Kingdom of *Fez*, a Sea Province on the N. E. of *Morocco*, containing the rest of *Mauritania Tingitana*, 350 m. l. and 230 b. divided into seven Provinces, viz. 1. *Temefino*,

H

ch.

ch. T. *Rabat* ; 2. *Fez*, ch. T. *Fez* and *Salla* ; and *Mahmora* (under the *Portuguez* ;) 3. *Aggar*, chief Town *Larache* and *Cascar Elkabes* ; 4. *Habat*, ch. T. *Tanger*, (destroyed ;) *Arzilla* and *Ceuta*, (under the *Spaniards* ;) 5. *Er-rif*, ch. T. *Gomer*, *Peñon de Velez* (und. *Spain*) and *Susaon* (free ;) 6. *Garet*, ch. T. *Melilla*, (under *Spain* ;) and 7. *Chaus*, ch. T. *Tezza*. This Province is also subject to the Emperors of *Morocco*, besides some of the Coasts which are under the *Portuguez* and *Spaniards*.

3. Kingdom of *Algiers*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Fez* ; containing the *Roman Mauritania Caesarienses*, *Sitifenses* and *Numedia* ; 690 m. l. and 260 b. divided into 5 Provinces, viz. 1. *Telensin* or *Tremisin* ; containing the Prov. of *Angad*, ch. T. *Guagida* ; *Beni-arazid*, ch. T. *Beni-arax* ; *Tremisen*, *Hummanbar*, *Haresgol*, and *Oran*, (under *Spain* ;) ch. T. the same ; 2. *Tenes*, containing *Tenes*, *Milane*, and *Sargel*, ch. T. the same ; 3. *Algiers* or *Gezaira*, ch. T. *Algiers* ; in this lies the K. of *Conco* and *Labez*, separate K. ch. T. the same ; 4. *Bugia*, ch. T. *Bugia* ; in which is the Pro. of *Girgeri*, ch. T. *Girgeri* ; 5. *Constantina*, an Independent K. containing the Pro. of *Constantina*, *Tebessa*, and *Bona*, ch. T. the same. This Province is (besides those places excepted before) chiefly under the *Turks*.

4. Kingdom of *Tunis*, a Sea Province on E. of *Algiers* ; containing the *Roman Africa Propria*,

Propria, (in which was the famous *Carthage*) and *Byzacena* ; 300 m. l. and 200 b. divided into six Provinces, viz. 1. *Biserta*, ch. T. *Biserta* ; 2. *Goletta*, ch. T. *Tunis* and *Goletta* ; 3. *Soufa* or *Sufa*, ch. T. *Soufa* ; 4. *Elmadia*, *Mahadie*, or *Africa*, ch. T. *Elmadine* ; 5. *Beija*, chief Town *Beija* ; to which is joined the Ter. of *Urbs*, ch. T. *Urbs* ; and 6. *Cairoan* or *Kairavan*, ch. T. *Cairovan*. *Tunis* is ch. T. of the whole. This Province is wholly under the *Turks*, governed by a King or *Bassa*, who has great Power.

5. Kingdom of *Tripoli*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Tunis* ; being much the same with the *Roman Tripolitana* ; 690 m. l. and 150 b. divided into three Provinces, viz. 1. *Tripoli*, (in which is the Pro. of *Jaslitana*) ch. T. *Tripoli* ; 2. *Ezzab*, (in which is the Pro. of *Teorrega*) ch. T. *Lebeda* ; and 3. *Mesrata*, (usually comprehended in *Ezzab*) ch. T. *Brata*. *Tripoli* is ch. T. of the whole. This Province is also subject to the *Turks* ; governed by a *Bassa*, but have not much advantage from it, as well as from *Algiers* and *Timis*.

6. Kingdom of *Barca*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Tripoli*, bordering on *Egypt* ; containing that part of *Lybia* that made the Roman Provinces of *Cyrenaica* and *Marmarica* ; 700 m. l. and 150 b. divided into two Parts, viz. 1. Western, (part of the Government of *Tripoli*) ch. T. *Barca* and *Cairan* ; and 2. Eastern,

stern, or the Cacief of *Bonhera*, ch. T. *Alberton*. This Part is joined to *Egypt*, and together with (as I said before) make up the Government of *Miser* or *Cairo*, which is under the *Turks*. *Barca* is chief Town of the whole.

Rivers of chiefest note are four, viz. 1. *Guadebar*, 2. *Major*, 3. *Nachan*, and 4. *Ommiribili*.

Chief Mountains are the Mountains of *Atlas* or *Aiducal*, which part this Country from *Biledulgerid*.

3. Biledulgerid.

Biledulgerid, or the Country of *Dates*, is a large but inconsiderable Country on the S. of *Barbary*, and W. of *Egypt*, situated between the 5th and the 60th and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 21st and 45 min. and the 23d degr. of Lat. being in length from the *Atlantick Ocean* to the borders of *Egypt* about 3000 miles, and not 450 broad in the widest place, and in some places not above 100; it contains that part of the ancient *Lybia Intertor*, as was called (not the *Roman*) *Numedia*; being the greatest part of the *Gentuli* and *Garamantes*.

It has remain'd unconquer'd, except partly by the *Romans*, till the year 710, it was subdued

dued by the *Saracens*, but afterwards left again; so that it is now under several Petty Princes and *Arabian Chiefs*, many of them pay some acknowledgment to the *Xeriffs* of *Morocco*; but in many places they have scarce any Government at all. The chief Town of all is reckoned *Dara*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part followers of Mahometanism, brought in *Anno* 710, but a great many are still Idolaters; their Language is chiefly the *Arabick*, though in many places ill spoken, and in many places they use the *Punick* or old *African*; their chief Commodities are Dates, Cattle, some Corn, Enforbium and Indigo. It is divided into 8 Provinces, which are,

1. *Tesset* or *Sus*, a Sea Province, the most W. in the Country; the Seat of the old *Autlake*; 720 m. l. and 300 b. it contains three Parts, viz. 1. *Tesset*, ch. T. *Tesset*; 2. *Ifan* or *Ufan*, ch. T. *Ifran*; and 3. *Accha*, ch. T. *Accha*. Chief Town of the whole is *Tesset*. This is mostly under *Morocco*.

2. Kingdom of *Dara*, an inland Province, on the N. E. of *Tesset*; the Seat of the old *Drae*; 210 m. l. and 145 b. ch. T. are *Dara* and *Banisbick*. Here the People are called *Luntunæ* and *Selimi*. This Kingdom is Tributary to *Morocco*.

3. *Segelmessa*, an inland Province on the E. of *Dara*; part of the *Propper Gtuli*; 330 m. l. and 310 b. it contains the Provinces of

Benebessera, *Togda*, *Segelmessa*, *Taffilet*, *Farkala*, *Guachda*, and *Benigomia*, ch. Towns are *Segelmessa* and *Taffilet*. It is under the Xeriffs of *Morocco*, and several small Estates.

4. *Tegorarin*, an inland Province on the E. of *Segelmessa*; the rest of the *Propper Getuli*; 320 m. l. and 240 b. divided into 1. *Tegorarin*, ch. T. *Tegorarin*; 2. *Tesebit* or *Tesevia*, ch. T. *Tesebit*; and 3. *Deserts* or *Benegorai*, ch. T. *Benegorai*. *Tegorarin* is chief Town of the whole.

5. *Zeb* and *Mezzab*, inland Provinces on the E. of *Tegorarin*, 330 m. l. and 240 b. containing the Provinces of, 1. *Zeb*, ch. T. *Tenlachar*; and 2. *Mezzab*, ch. T. *Mezzab*. *Tenlachar* is chief Town of both. These are partly under the K. of *Couco* and *Labez* in *Algiers*, and the *Arabs*.

6. *Techort* and *Guargala*, inland Provinces on the S. E. of *Zeb* and *Mezzab*, 450 m. l. and 200 b. containing the Provinces of, 1. *Techort*, ch. T. *Techort*; and 2. *Guargala*, ch. T. *Guargala*. *Techort* is chief of both. These are both under their own Kings, but Tributary to *Algiers*.

7. *Biledulgerid*, an inland Province on the N. E. of *Techort* and *Guargala*, 980 m. l. and 220 b. divided into three Parts, viz. 1. *Biledulgerid*, ch. T. *Caphesa*; 2. The Estates of *Fezzan*, ch. T. *Fezzan*; and 3. Of *Gademesa*, ch. T. *Gademes*. *Caphesa* is chief Town of the whole. These are most free.

8. The

8. The Deserts of *Barca*, an inland Province on the E. of *Biledulgerid*, bordering on *Egypt*; being almost the same with old *Lybia Propria*; 760 m. l. and 450 b. ch. T. (if there be any) is *Ammon*. The S. parts go still by the name of the Deserts of *Lybia*, or *Eleocae*.

Rivers of the greatest note are, 1. *Dara*, and 2. *Zigus*.

Mountains of chiefest account are those of *Atlas*.

4. Sarra.

THE Deserts of *Sarra* or *Zaara*, lies on the S. of *Biledulgerid*, situated between the 4th and the 56th degr. of Lon. and between the 12th and the 28th degr. of Lat. being in length from the *Atlantick* Ocean, to the E. parts of *Gaoga*, about 2840 miles; and in breadth from the N. parts of *Berdea*, to the S. parts of *Borno*, about 780 miles, in some places but 240, in others but 120 miles; it contains that part of the ancient *Lybia Interior*, called *Deserta*, being a great part of the old *Getuli* and *Garamantes*.

As for History and Government, we can hear little of it, how it was anciently, this being a place so very mean and inconsiderable; it is at present under several Petty Princes, and Inferior Lords, with some *Arabian* Chiefs;

and many parts have very little signs of Government, the Inhabitants being so wild. The chief Town of the whole is reckoned *Zuenziga*.

The Inhabitants are both Mahometans and Gentiles, with some Libertines, who have not the least signs of Religion or Worship; their Language is mostly a corrupt *Arabick*, and the old *Pumick*, and in some places, that of the Negroes; their only Commodities are some Dates, Cammels, and Cattle. It is divided into seven Provinces or Desarts.

1. Desart of *Zaubaga*, a Sea Province the most W. in this Country, 680 m. l. and 270 b. it contains 3 Desarts, viz. 1. *Tegassa*, ch. T. *Tegassa*; 2. *Azãod*; and 3. *Araban*.

2. Desart of *Zuenziga*, an inland Province on the E. of *Zanhaga*, 420 m. l. and 310 b. it contains 3 Desarts, viz. 1. *Zuenziga*, ch. T. *Zuenziga*; 2. *Ghir*, ch. T. *Ghir*; and 3. *Gogden*.

3. Desart of *Targa* or *Zaghara*, an inland Province on the E. of *Zuenziga*, 500 m. l. and 390 b. it contains 3 Desarts, viz. 1. *Targa*, ch. T. *Targa*; 2. *Hair*, ch. T. *Hair*; and 3. *Igid*, ch. T. *Igid*.

4. Desart of *Lemta* or *Suma*, an inland Province, on the E. of *Targa*, 720 m. l. and 450 b. ch. T. are *Lemta* and *Degbir*. Here are certain *Arabians* called *Hemrum*, *Kayd*, and *Yaghya*.

5. Desart and Kingdom of *Berdoa*, an inland

land Province on the E. of *Lemta*, 360 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. is *Berdoa*. This Province is (as I take it) under its own King.

6. Desert and Kingdom of *Barno*, an inland Province on the S. of *Berdoa*, 680 m. l. and 600 b. ch. T. are *Borno*, and *Amesen*. This Province is under its own King.

7. Desert and Kingdom of *Garga*, an inland Province on the N. E. of *Borno*, 510 m. l. and 230 b. ch. T. is *Garga*. This Province is also subject to its own King.

Rivers of greatest note are, 1. *Ghir*, and 2. *Riv. de Cavollos*.

Chief Mountains are those called *Girgiris*.

Principal Lakes are, 1. *Borno*, and 2. *Targa*.

5. Nubia.

THE Kingdom of *Nubia*, is a considerable Country on the S. W. of *Egypt*, and S. of the Deserts of *Barca*, between the 48th and 20 min. and the 65th and 40 min of Lon. and between the 10th and 5 min. and the 23d and 5 min. of Lat. being in length from the borders of *Egypt* to the borders of *Siagara*, about 1080 miles, and the breadth about 650 miles, according to this situation; it is a part of the ancient *Aethiopia Superior*; called sometimes *Neuba* and *Little Egypt*.

How it was for matter of Government in ancient times, we can tell but little; at the present we hear that it is governed by its own Kings, who as some say, have a very great Power, and is able to raise a vast number of Soldiers. His Royal Seat is said to be at *Nubia*.

The Inhabitants are both Mahometans and Pagans, but yet retain some signs of Christianity, as Baptism in many places; they have a Language which seems to be made up of *Arabick*, *Chaldean*, and *Egyptian*; some publick Devotions are performed in old *Coptick*; the chief Commodities are Gold, Civer, Sanders, Sugar, Ivory, Arms, and a most subtile Poison, one Ounce of which is valued at 100 Ducats.

It is so little known to us, that I cannot find how it is divided, but howsoever I find the names of six Provinces, which are, 1. *Gorham*, ch. T. *Gorham*; 2. *Cusa*, ch. T. *Cusa*; 3. *Nubia*, ch. T. *Nubia*; 4. *Dancala*, ch. T. *Dancala*; 5. *Falac*, chief Town *Falac*; and 6. *Bughia*, ch. T. *Bugia*. Most of these lie upon the *Nile*.

Rivers of greatest note are, 1. *Nile*, and 2. *Nubia*.

6. Negroland.

Negroland, S. of *Sarra*, and on the N. of *Guinea*, situated between the 3d and the 44th and 20 min. of Len. and between the 8th and 25 min. and the 23d and 30 min. of Lat. being in length from *Cape Verde* to the E. parts of *Zanfara*, about 2400 miles, and in breadth from the N. parts of *Gualata*, to the S. parts of *Melli*, 920 miles; and in some but 400 miles; It contains part of the old *Libia Interior*; now called *Nigritia* and the Land of Blacks; by the *Arabians*, *Beleda Abid*, and *Beled Geneva*; and by the *Barbarians*, *Geneva Sinch*, and *Neuha*.

We heard but very little of it, till first Conquered by *Joseph King* of *Morocco*, after that by the five Nations of *Lybia Deserta*; but soon after the Inhabitants again recovered their Liberty, and instituted several Kings of their own; so that it is at present under many several Kings, of which two or three are much above the rest, and to which many of the rest are Tributary to; the *Portuguez* and *Hollanders* have some of the Coasts; and some places have but little Government. The chief Town of the whole is *Tombute*.

The Inhabitants are in some places Mahometans, in others, very simple Idolaters; here

here are both Jews and Christians in the *European Towns* ; their Language is that called *Sungai*, which has many Idioms, in the greatest part ; and in other places chiefly that called *Guber* ; but on the Coasts, the Dialect differs every little way ; their chief Commodities are Ostridge Feathers, Gums, Amber, Gold, Sanders, Civer, &c. It is divided into 14 Provinces, which are,

1. Kingdom of *Gualata*, a Sea Province the most N. W. of the Country, 480 m. l. and 270 b. containing three Parts, viz. 1. *Gualata*, ch. T. *Gandia* ; 2. *Azanagi*, ch. T. *Arguin*, (under *Holland* ;) and 3. *Hoden*, ch. T. *Hodia*. This Province is under its own King:

2. Kingdom of *Genehoa*, *Genova*, and *Guinea*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Gualata*, 320 m. l. and 240 b. it includes the Pro. of *Fouli*, ch. T. is *Genehoa*. This Province is subject to the King of *Tombute*.

3. Kingdom of *Tombute*, an inland Province on the E. of *Genehoa* and *Gualata*, including *Terra* and *Mevza*, 660 m. l. and 440 b. ch. T. is *Tombute* ; it is under its own King, who is the greatest Sovereign in these parts.

4. Kingdom of *Agadex*, an inland Province, on the E. of *Tombute*, 600 m. l. and 330 b. ch. T. are *Agades* and *Degher*. It is Tributary to *Tombute*.

5. King-

5. Kingdom of *Cano* or *Kano*, an inland Province on the E. of *Agades*, 560 m. l. and 340 b. chief Town is *Cano*. This is Tributary to *Tombute*.

6. Kingdom of *Cassena* or *Kassene*, an inland Province on the E. of *Cano*, 420 m. l. and 300 b. ch. T. are *Cassena* and *Teroa*. It is likewise Tributary to *Tombute*.

7. Kingdom of *Gangara*, an inland Province on the E. of *Cassena*, 570 m. l. and 260 b. ch. T. are *Gangara* and *Marasa*; it is subject to its own King; some say Tributary to *Borno* in *Sarra*.

These seven Provinces all lie on the N. side of the *Niger*; Those of the S. side are,

8. Kingdom of *Zanfara* or *Ganfara*, an inland Province on the S. of *Gangara*, 650 m. l. and 240 b. ch. T. is *Zanfara*. It is Tributary to *Tombute*.

9. Kingdom of *Zegzeg*, an inland Province on the W. of *Zanfara*, 320 m. l. and 220 b. chief Town is *Zegzeg*. It is Tributary to *Tombute*.

10. Kingdom of *Guber*, an inland Province, on the W. of *Zegzeg*, 420 m. l. and 115 b. chief Towns are *Guber* and *Malel*. It is Tributary to *Tombute*.

11. Kingdom of *Gago*, an inland Province, on the W. of *Guber*, 440 m. l. and 260 b. chief Town is *Gago*. It is Tributary to the King of *Morocco*.

12. Kingdom of *Mandinga*, an Inland Province on the W. of *Gago*; 410 m. l. and 260 b. ch. T. is *Mandinga*. It is under its own King. Here is the Kingdom of *Soussou*, chief Town *Soussou*.

13. Kingdom of *Melli*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Mandinga*; 380 m. l. and 210 b. ch. T. is *Melli*: Tributary to *Tombuto*. Here are several little Kingdoms Independent, as *Cancori*, *Guinala*, *Biguba*, and *Kassamause*.

14. Kingdom of *Zenega*, a Sea Province, between the Branches of the *Niger*; 460 m. l. and 260 b. containing the K. of 1. *Falofes*, ch. T. *Lambaya*, 2. *Gambia*, ch. T. *Gambia*, 3. *Biatares*, 4. *Baoolis*, 5. *Cayor*, 6. *Fuala*, 7. *Barsolo*, &c. under their own Kings, but Tributaries to *Falofes*.

The Principal River of Note is the famous *Niger*, dividing this Country into two parts.

The chief Mountain is that of *Cape Verde*.

Greatest Lakes are, 1. *Guarda*, and 2. *Borno*.

7. Guinea.

Guinea lies along the Main Ocean, on the S. of *Negroland*; Situated between the 9th and the 33d degr. of Lon. and between 4th and 40 min. and the 12th and 25 min. of Lat. being in length from *Cape Sierra Leona*, to the E. parts of *Benin*, about 1800 miles, and in breadth from North to South not 400 miles, and in some places about 200 miles. It is commonly reckoned a part of *Negroland*, and properly enough, since it is part of the old *Nigrita*.

The Fortunes of this Country have been much the same with the rest of *Negroland*, so that the Government at present is under many petty Princes, Lords, &c. some of which are Tributary to the King of *Mandinga* in *Negroland*. Several parts are subject to many of the Europeans, as English, Portuguez, Dutch and Danes. The ch. T. of the whole is *Arda*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part gross Idolaters, every one making a God of their own: Here are also many Mahomerans; and Christians of the Europeans. They use the Language called *Guber*, and a great many others little known to us along the Coasts, differing in Dialect every few Miles. The chief Commodities are Gold, Ivory, Hides, Wax,

Wax, Ambérgreece, Guinea Pepper, Red Wood, Sugar, Civit, Sanders, and such like. It is divided into three Parts, which are,

1. Coast of *Malegrette*, or the Grain Coast; a Sea Province the most W. in the Country; 440 m. l. and 230 b. ch. T. is *Timan*. Here are many petty Kings which govern this Province as *Quoja*, the Principal; *Veyborcowa*, *Bolm*, *Cilm*, *Quilliga*, *Mitomba*, *Golarey*, *Honda*, *Folgia*, *Manon*, *Karon*, and *Bellimo*; most of them are sometimes Tributary to the K. of *Quoja*.

2. *Propper Guinea*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Malegrette*; 830 m. l. and 360 b. divided into three Parts; viz, 1. *Ivory Coast*, ch. T. *Tabo*; 2. *Quaquia Coast*, ch. T. *Affine*; and 3. *Gold Coast*, ch. T. *St. George de Mina*. It contains the K. and Ter. of *Afsin*, *Anten*, *Fertu*, *Sabou*, *Fantyn*, *Akara*, *Konkomo*, *Labbada*, *Ningo*, *Igwira*, *Tabea*, *Adom*, &c. all under their own Kings, Dutch, English, &c. ch. T. of the whole is *St. George de Mina*, under the Dutch.

3. Kingdom of *Benin*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Propper Guinea*; 720 m. l. and 400 b. It contains 1. K. of *Arda*, (under its own K.) ch. T. *Arda*; 2. *Ulcum*, under its own King; and 3. K. of *Benin*, ch. T. *Benin*; under whom are the K. of *Gabee*, *Ouwerne*, *Ifaana*, *Ifago* and *Oedobo*; under their own K. but Tributaries to *Benin*. Chief Town of the whole is *Arda*.

Rivers

Rivers of greatest Note are, 1. *Volsa*, and
2. *Seviria*.

Chief Mountain is that of *Sierra Leona*.

Principal Lake is that called *Curamo*.

Congo.

Congo in the largest Extent lies towards the S. E. of Guinea, between *Abissina* and the Ocean: Situated between the 33d and 26 min. and the 49th degr. of Lon. and between the 13th and 20 min. of N. and the 14th and 40 min. of S. Lat. the whole length from North to South, being about 1750 Miles, and the breadth from East to West about 840 Miles: According to this Situation it contains a part of the ancient *Aethiopia Inferior*, and is sometimes called by the Name of *Mani-congo*.

How it was governed in ancient times we can find little or nothing of; but at present we understand it to be subject to several Kings, of which he of Congo is reckoned the chief; but some parts of it are subject to the Portuguez. The chief Town of the whole is *St. Salvador*, belonging to the Portuguez.

The Inhabitants are for the most part Idolaters, except some Christians Converted by the Portuguez. They use the Tongue called *Gubar*, (as far as I can hear) and several other little

little known to us. The Portugal Tongue is used in many places. The chief Commodities are Ebony, Ivory, and Slaves, with some Gold and Silver. It is divided into 5 Parts, which are,

1. Kingdom of *Biafara*, a Sea Province on the N. 1200 m. l. and 750 b. ch. T. are *Biafara* and *Medra*. Under this Name are comprehended, 1. *Biafara*, 2. *Medra*, 3. *Majuc*, 4. *Gabon*, 5. *Macoco*, and 6. *Geringtomba*. These are under several Kings but little known.

2. Kingdom of *Loango*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Biafara*; 400 m. l. and 240 b. It is under its own King, and contains the Provinces of *Lovangiri*, *Lovangomongo*, *Chilougo*, and *Piri*; besides some Tributaries, as *Majunta*, *Sette*, and *Dinge*. Ch. T. is *Loango*.

3. *Auzacana*, a Midland Province on the E. of *Loango*; 330 m. l. and 240 b. It is a kind of a free Estate, in which is the Pro. of *Pombo*, the People of *Auzacani*, *Monfoutes*, and *Metisques*, and others, but little known to us. Chief Town is---

4. Kingdom of *Congo*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Auzacana* and *Loango*; 600 m. l. and 400 b. It contains the Provinces of, 1. *Pemba*, ch. T. *St. Salvador*; 2. *Bamba*, 3. *Songo*, 4. *Cacongo*, 5. *Batta*, 6. *Sinda*, 7. *Cangra*, and 8. *Pango*; -ch. T. is the same. It is partly under its own King, partly under the Portuguese, and partly Independent.

5 Kingdom of *Angola* or *Ambondes*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Congo*; 450 m. l. and 360 b. It contains the Provinces of *Benguela*, *Quiamma*, *Loanda*, *Sinso*, *Ilamba*, *Ikollo*, *Eufaka*, *Massignan*, *Embakka*, and *Kabamba*; ch. T. is *Angola*. It is subject to a King of its own, and to the Portuguese.

Eastward of the K. of *Congo* lies *Giaques*, along the *Lake Zaire*, very little known to us.

Rivers of chief Note are, 1. *Zaire*, 2. *Ber-bela*, and 3. *Coanza*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Christal Mountains*, 2. *Salt-Petre-Hill*, and 3. *Mountains of the Sun*.

Chief Lake besides that famous one of *Zaire*, is that called *Aquabunda*.

9. Abissina.

UNDER the Name of *Abissina* I comprehend all those Provinces which lie between *Congo*, *Nubia*, *Zanquebar* and *Monomotapa*. Situated between the 48th and the 74th degr. of Lon. and between the 20th of N. and 14th of S. Lat. being in length from the N. parts of *Barnegasso*, to the Borders of *Monomugi* about 2100 Miles; and in breadth from the Borders of *Medra* to the Borders of *Adel* about 1500 Miles. It contains the greatest part of the ancient *Aethiopia Superior*, called some-

sometimes *Ludim*, *Ætheria*, and *Atlantia*; now *Abissina*, or *Abissinea*; by the Italians, *Habascia*; by the French, *Habech*; and by the Germans, *Shabatsh* and *Hhabash*.

It has been for a great many Ages, and is still subject to its own Emperors, who are vulgarly called by the Name of *Prestor John*. It was partly Conquer'd by the Romans, and now of late very much impaired, and gained by the Turks, Arabians, Giques, and the Neighbouring Princes on every side, and several of the Parts have their own Princes, so that not one half is now subject to the *Prestor John* of what was formerly. The Imperial Seat is supposed to be at *Chaxumo*.

The Inhabitants are chiefly Christians, (which is much in *Africa*) having many Jewish Ceremonies, and differing from all others in many Points: Here are also many Mahometans and Pagans. Their Language is the *Habassine*, which has great Affinity with the Chaldean, Hebrew, and other Oriental Languages, and has 26 Letters, and 7 Vowels: The Arabick is used in some places, and also other Tongues. The chief Commodities are Gold, Metals, some Gems, Corn, Cattel, Salt, Flax, Wines, Sugar Canes, &c. The Provinces are,

1. *Barnagasso*, the most N. Province, 420 m. l. and 340 b. containing the Provinces of *Cire*, *Canfila*, and *Dasila*; chief Town are *Barva* and *Carua*.

2. *Tigremahon*, on the S. of *Baruagasso*, 380 m. l. and 300 b. ch. T. are *Chaxumo* and *Sabrain*.

3. *Dobassa*, on the S. E. of *Tigremahon*, 350 m. l. and 120 b. ch. T. is *Dobas*.

4. *Fatigar*, on the S. of *Dobassa*, 280 m. l. and 200 b. chief Town is *Bacci*.

5. *Xoa*, on the S. or S. W. of *Fatigar*, 320 m. l. and 200 b. chief Town is *Clabi*.

6. *Angot*, on the W. of *Xoa*, *Fatigar* and *Dobassa*; 500 m. l. and 460 b. chief Town are *Angot* and *Fugabella*.

7. *Bagamedri*, on the W. of *Angot*, lying along the River *Nile*; chief Town are *Coquette* and *Tenei*.

8. *Belegvanse*, towards the E. of *Bagamedri*; chief Town is *Belegvaufe*.

9. *Amara*, on the S. of *Belegvaufe*; chief Town *Amara*.

Here are several others which I shall only Name, viz. 10. *Gamo*, 11. *Gora*, 12. *Gemen*, 13. *Gazabela*, 14. *Tirat*, 15. *Fungis*, 16. *Zet*, 17. *Cafates*, 18. *Quara*, 19. *Agag*, 20. *Nova*, 21. *Ambiam*, (these are on the E. of the *Nile*) 22. *Damut*, 23. *Dambea*, 24. *Vaugoe*, 25. *Oxia*. 26. *Ambian cautiva*, 27. *Ximenche*, and 28. *Sovo*; these are on the W. of the *Nile*; ch. T. are the same: Of these I can promise the Reader little certainty as to their just number, Situations or Dimensions.

Principal Rivers are, 1. *Nile*, running through this Country, and 2. *Hawas*.

Chief

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Amara*, and 2. *Lamalmova*.

Lakes of greatest Note are, 1. *Zaire*, 2. *Zafflan*, and 3. *Niger*.

10. Zanguebar.

Zanguebar, taken in the largest extent lies along the Red Sea and the Oriental Ocean, on the E. of *Abissina*, on both sides of the Æquator; It reaches from the 22d degr. of N. to the 17th and 45 min. of S. Lat. so that if it be measured from the Borders of *Egypt* to the most S. part, it will be no less than 3000 Miles; but the breadth in the widest place is not above 360 Miles, and in some places but 60 miles. It contains part of the ancient *Æthiopia Superior*, or *Ægypto*; some of it was a part of *Abissina*, and the rest went by the Name of *Barbary*. It is sometimes called *Zengibar*, and by the Inhabitants *Zanguay*.

Some parts of this Country were formerly subject to the *Æthiopian* or *Abissinean* Emperors, but those parts have been since overrun by *Turks*, *Arabians*, and such like, and remain Independent from it; so that it is at present subject to several *Petty Kings* and *Princes*, and some of the N. parts are under the *Turks*, and many places on the Coasts under

under the Portuguez : The chief Town of the whole is *Mosambique*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part Idolaters, with a great many Mahometans, and some Christians ; Their Language is chiefly the Arabick, though differently spoken, and the Habassine ; The Portugal is also used here, and several others of less Note. The chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, Ambergreece, some Pearls, and Musk, Rice, Mill, Cattel, Lemons, Citrons, &c. It is divided into three principal Parts, which are,

1. The Coast of *Abex* or *New Arabia*, the most N. Province lying along the Red Sea ; the same with *Sansons Trogloditica* ; 1080 m. l. and 200 b. divided into two Parts ; viz. 1. The Government of *Habeleth* on the N. (subject to the Turks) ch. T. *Erecco* ; and 2. Kingdom of *Dungala*, on the S. (subject to its own King) ch. T. *Degbeldara*. To these are the Isles of *Mazula*, *Dalaca*, and *Babelmandel* in the Red Sea. *Erecco* is chief Town of the whole.

2. The Coast of *Ajan*, a Sea Province on the E. and S. of *Abex* ; the same with the old *Azania*, partly under the Portuguez ; 1140 m. l. and 360 b. It contains four Parts, viz. 1. K. of *Adel*, (part under the Turks) ch. T. *Adel* and *Zeila* ; 2. K. of *Adea*, ch. T. *Adea* : These two are under their own Kings ; 3. K. of *Magadoxa*, ch. T. *Magadoxa* ; it has a Mahometan King ; and 4. Commonwealth of *Braya*

Brava, (free) ch. *T. Brava*, the chief of the whole.

3. *Zanguebar*, anciently *Barbary*, a Sea Province on the S.W. of *Ajan*; 1120 m.l. and 340 b. It contains 1. K. of *Melinda*, ch. *T. Melinda*; in which are the Estates of *Lamon*, *Pata*, *Sian*, *Chelicie* and *Ampaza*; ch. *T. the same*, most under the Portuguese, ch. *T. Mombaze*, 3. K. of *Quiloa*, Tributary to Portugal, ch. *T. Quiloa*; and 4. K. of *Mosambique*, chiefly under the Portuguese, ch. *T. Mosambique*; here are the K. of *Mongalo*, and *Anche*, ch. *T. the same*.

Rivers of principal Note are, 1. *Magadoxa*, 2. *Ingo*, and 3. *Zambuze*.

II. Monomotapa.

THE Empire of *Monomotapa* lies on the W. or rather S. W. of *Zanguebar*, and S. of *Abissina*, being almost encompassed with *Cassia*; Situated between the 43d and 45 min. and the 62 degr. of Lon. and between 11th and 10 min. and the 31st degr. of S. Lat. being in length from the N. E. to the most S. parts 1350 miles, and in breadth about 780 miles. It contains part of the ancient *Aethiopia Inferior*; by *Sanson* called *Agisymba*; now called sometimes *Benomotapa* and *Benomotaxa*.

This

This Country was no ways known to the ancients, therefore we can find nothing of the former Government; at present we understand it is subject to its own Emperor, who is the most considerable Monarch in all these Parts, and have several others Tributary to him: It is said that the *Portuguese* have some small footing in these Parts. The Imperial Seat is at *Monomotapa*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part Idolaters, with some Mahometans, and likewise some Christians converted by the *Portuguese*; their Language is one of their own, which (as much as I can find) is that called *Guber*, though much different; in some places they use a broken *Arabick*; the chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, Copper, Ivory, Salt, Rice, Mill, Oyl, &c. It is divided into two Parts, which are,

1. Kingdom of *Monomugi*; on the N. 780 m. 1. and 570 b. it contains, 1. *Chicova*, ch. T. *Chicova*; 2. *Moca*, ch. T. *Luanza-Feira*; 3. *Inhabaze*, ch. T. *Morango*; 4. *Sacumbe*, ch. T. *Esteoan*; and 5. *Galas*, ch. T. *Zembre*, ch. T. of all.
 2. Kingdom of *Monomotapa*, containing all the S. parts, 1450 m. 1. and 800 b. divided into, 1. *Monomotapa*, ch. T. *Monomotapa*; 2. *Burua*, ch. T. *Buruk*; and 3. *Manica*, ch. T. *Manica-Petra*.
- Rivers

Rivers of chiefest note are four, viz.
1. *Zambre*, 2. *Zambaze*, 3. *Rio de Spirito Sancto*, and 4. *Los Infantos*.

Chief Mountains are those called *Mugrice*.

The Principal Lake is that called *Lachaf*.

12. Cafferia.

THE Coast of *Cafferia* or the Land of Libertines, contains the most Southern parts of all *Africa*, almost incircling the Empire of *Monomotapa*; it extends from *Zanguebar* to *Congo*, along the Coasts, about 3600 miles, (that taking it in the largest extent) the breadth in the widest place not above 400 miles, in some places not above 130; it contains a part of the ancient *Ethiopia Inferior*, where *Sanfon* places the *Anthropophagi*, but not known then; it is by some called *Quefrere*, and the Inhabitants *Hottentots*.

The *Caffers* themselves have not the least sign of Religion or Worship, living for the most part without either Law, Reason, or Government; their Language is such as no Man could ever understand but themselves, being so inarticulate; it resembles the clucking of Hens, and gabbling of Turkeys; and as to their Manners, no Persons can be supposed to be more Irrational and Brutish.

These

These *Caffers* are distinguished into several Peoples and Names, as, 1. *Gorachonguas*, 2. *Goringhaiguas*, 3. *Gorinhaikonas*, 4. *Kochonguas*, 5. Great and Little *Kariguriquas*, 6. *Hosajas*, 7. *Chanionguas*, 8. *Kobonas*, 9. *Songuas*, 10. *Namaguas*, 11. *Heusaguas*, 12. *Brigondins*, &c. but have no Towns at all; but in this Country is the famous *Cape of Good Hope*, which is the most Southern Point in all *Africa*.

Under the name of *Cafferia*, in the extent before mentioned, are included, besides *Cafferia* it self, the Kingdoms of, 1. *Quietara*, ch. T. *Mongalo*; 2. *Sofala*, ch. T. *Sofala*; 3. *Sodanda*, ch. T. *Bocra*; 4. *Chicanga*, ch. T. *Milan*. These lie on the E. of *Monomotapa*. Those on the W. are, 5. *Malemba*, ch. T. *Debzan*; and 6. *Mitaman*. These are all under their own Kings, for the most part Tributary to *Menomotapa* and the Portuguese. Chief Town of the whole is *Sofala*.

Rivers of principal note are three, viz. 1. *Zembre*, 2. *Rio de Spirito Sancto*, and 3. *Los Infantes*.

The chief Mountain is that called *Mount-Table* at the *Cape of Good Hope*.

Islands.

THE *Africk* Isles are scattered about the great Ocean, on every side of *Africa*. They are chiefly,

1. *Madagascar*, or the Isle of *St. Laurence*, a famous Isle against *Zanquebar*, about 1050 m. l. and 300 b. the Inhabitants are Mahometans on the Coasts, and Idolaters in the Midland; their Language has some affinity with the *Arabick*; their chief Commodities are Ginger, Cloves, red Sanders, Saffron, Amber, Wax, Gums, Chrystal, Ebony, Metals, Coconuts, &c. it is subject to several Petty Princes, and the *French* have some of the Coasts.

It is not well discovered, but I find the names of these Provinces, viz. 1. *Carconossi*, 2. *Ampatres*, 3. *Caremboule*, 4. *Machicores*, 5. *Manbaselles*, 6. *Amboule*, 7. *Manaboule*, 8. *Matatanes*, 9. *Antavares*, 10. *Zese Hibrabim*, 11. *Manghabei*, 12. *Andravouche*, 13. *Vohe-mero*, 14. *Ancianacres*, 15. *Hazonringhets*, 16. *Vohits Anghombes*, 17. *Eringdranes*; and 18. *Labesenti*, ch. T. are *Fanshere* and *Caremboule*.

2. Islands of *Cape Verde*, are right against *Cape Verde* in *Negroland*; subject to the *Portuguese*; in number ten, viz. 1. *St. Fago*,
2. *St.*

2. *St. Anthony*, 3. *St. Vincents*, 4. *St. Luce*,
5. *St. Nicolas*, 6. *Isle of Sale*, 7. *Bonavista*,
8. *Mago*, 9. *Isle de Fuego*, and 10. *Brava*.
Chief Town of these is *St. Fago*.

3. *Canary Islands*, on the Coast of *Bile-*
dulgerid, belonging to the Spaniards, famous
for their excellent Wines; they are in num-
ber seven, viz. 1. *Lancerota*, 2. *Forte Ventura*,
3. *Canaria*, 4. *Teneriff*, 5. *Pama*, 6. *Ferro*,
and 7. *Gmera*. Chief Town of these is *Ca-*
narina.

4. The *Azores*, on the N. W. of the *Can-*
aries, subject to the *Portuguese*; in number
nine, viz. 1. *St. Michael*, 2. *St. Maries*, 3. *Ter-*
cera, 4. *St. Graciosa*, 5. *St. George*, 6. *Fayal*,
7. *Pico*, 8. *Corvo*, and 9. *Flores*. The chief
Town of these is *Angra*.

5. Of less note are, 1. *Zocotara*, nigh *A-*
del, (under the *Arabians*) ch. *T. Zocotara*;
2. *St. Hellens*, under the *English*. 3. *Annobon*;
4. *St. Thomas*; 5. *Princes Isle*; These three
are under the *Portuguese*. 6. *Fernando*;
7. *St. Matthews*; 8. *Ascension*; with some
others of less note.

Thus much for *AFRICA*.

IV. AMERICA.

*A*MERICA has on the East, the main *Atlantick* or Western Ocean; on the West, the *Pacifick* Ocean or *Mar del Sur*; on the South where it ends in a Cone, the *Magalanick Streights*; the Northern Bounds are yet undiscovered; The known parts are situated between the 24th and the 34th degr. of Lon. and between the 63^d of N. and the 55th degr. of S. Lat. being in length from *Hudson's Streights* to those of *Magalanica* about 7000 miles; and the breadth from the W. parts of *Peru* to the E. parts of *Brazil* about 3360 miles, but in the middle not above 60 miles; it goes by the name of the New World, and also the *West-Indies*.

It was first found out by *Christopher Columbus*, a *Genoese*, in the year 1490, soon after discovered by many others. It is most plentifully stored with all Spices and Fruits, and blest with such abundance of Gold, that in many of their Mines they found more Gold then Earth; it has abundance of other excellent and rich Commodities; and has a great many Creatures of Strange Shapes and Natures, which (with the various sorts of
Plants

Plants found here) would be sufficient to fill up large Volumes.

The Religions and Languages here used are mostly the same with the *Europeans* that govern these parts, except the unconverted Natives, who are all Gentiles, yet have some dark Notions of the Souls Immortality, and the Rewards and Punishments after this Life; they have almost as many Tongues as Villages; but those of *Mexico* and *Cusco* are understood in almost all parts of *America*; so it will be of little use to speak of the Religions and Languages in particular Countries, as I have done before; therefore I must desire the Reader not to expect it.

It is under the Government of the *Europeans* and the Natives. The *Europeans*, are *Spaniards*, who possess the largest and richest Provinces; the *English*, who have considerable Parts in the N. *America*; *Portuguese*, *Dutch*, *French*, and *Danes*; The Natives have a great many small Governments, and oft maintain their Liberty as well in the known as the less discovered Places.

Rivers of principal Note are four, viz. 1. *Rio de la Plata*, 2. *River of Amazons*, 3. *Canada*, and 4. *Orenique*.

Chief Mountains are the *Andes*, a vast Ridge of Mountains crossing South *America*.

Lakes of greatest account are, 1. *Farime*, and 2. that called *Fresh-Water-Sea*.

America is divided into two great Parts, viz. *North America* and *South America*; these are subdivided into ten Parts; which are, 1. *Canada*, 2. *New-England*, 3. *Florida*, 4. *New-Mexico*, 5. *New-Spain*; these are in *North-America*; 6. *Firm-Land*, 7. *Peru*, 8. *Brasil*, 9. *Paraguay*, and 10. *Chile*, to which is joined *Magalanica*; these are in *South America*. Besides these are the *Iles*.

1. Canada.

Canada is a very large Country not well discovered, under which name are comprehended most of the N. parts of *America*, reaching to the 63d degr. of Lat. it lies on the N. or N. W. of *New-England*, and is of large extent, but the true Magnitude cannot be given with any probable truth. It sometimes goes by the general name of *New-France*.

The known parts were first discovered, and are chiefly subject to the *French*, but are of no very great advantage to them. The *Savages* are distributed into several Nations under the Government of their *Sagamoses*, who are the eldest of their Families. The chief Town of the whole is *Quebeck*.

It is a cold Country full of Woods, replenished with Stags, Conies, Fowl and Fish; their

their chief Commodities are Bevers, Mouse-Skins, Furs, Stock-Fish, Whale-Oyl, and a Shell-Fish called *Esfirgmy*. Under this name are comprehended four Parts.

1. *New-Britain* or *Estoriland*, a Sea Province, containing all the N. parts; it is divided into, 1. *Estoriland*, and 2. *Terra de Labrador* or *Corterialis*. I find never a Town here.

2. *Canada*, a midland Province, on the S. of *New-Britain*; it comprehends the Province of *Saguenay*, and has 23 sorts of People, but never a Town.

3. *New-France*, a Sea Province, on the S. E. of *Canada*, lying along the River *Canada*, 950 m. l. and 100 b. chief Towns are *Quebeck*, *Tadoussack*, and *Brest*.

4. *New-Scotland* or *Accadie*, a sort of Peninsula on the S. of *New-France*, and the River *Canada*; it includes the Province of *Norembegve*, and is 440 miles long, and 320 broad; chief Towns are *Port-Royal* and *Inquebet*.

Chief River is that vast one of *Canada*.

Principal Lake is that called *Fresh-Water-Sea*.

2. *New*,

2. *New-England.*

UNDER the name of *New-England* I comprehend all the *English* Dominions which lie together in the Continent on the S. of *Canada*; situated between the 29th and the 31st degr. of Lon. and between the 30th and 35 min. and the 47th and 25 min. of Lat. being in length from the N. parts of *New-England*, to the S. parts of *Carolina*, about 1140 miles; and the breadth in the widest place is about 360 miles. These Parts are sometimes called by the general name of *Virginia*.

These Parts were first discovered by the *English*, under the Conduct of the two *Cabots*, in the year 1497, and are now possessed by the *English*, and ruled by many Inferior Governors, under the Protection of our King; The Natives likewise in several Places have divers Lords, which they call by the name of *Weroums*. The chief Town of the whole is *Boston*.

The Air of these parts is very healthful and temperate, agreeing with our Constitutions; the Soil very rich and fertile, and produces many good Commodities, as Tobacco, Corn, Fruits, Cattel, Deal-Boards, Iron, Tar, Bevers, Furs, Silks, Cottons, Indigoes, Gin-

Ginger, Rozen, Turpentine, Copper, Maize, and many other. It comprehends seven Provinces, which are,

1. *New-England*, properly so called, a Sea Province, the most N. of these Dominions, bordering on *New-Scotland* and the *River Canada*, 370 m. l. and 270 b. ch. T. are *Boston*, *London*, and *Warwick*.

2. *New-York*, once *New-Netherland*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *New-England*, 270 m. l. and 130 b. ch. T. are *New-haven* and *Milfort*. To this belongs two Islands, viz. 1. *Long-Isle*, ch. T. *Ashford*; and 2. *Mahattens*, ch. T. *New-York*.

3. *New-Jersey*, a Sea Province, on the S. of *New-York*, 200 m. l. and 60 b. divided into two parts, viz. 1. *West New-Jersey*, ch. T. *Elsingburg*; and 2. *East New-Jersey*, ch. T. *Elizabeth Town*, ch. T. (as I take it) of both.

4. *Pensylvania*, more within the Land, on the W. of *New-Jersey*, as much as is known is divided into six Counties, viz. *Philadelphia*, *Buckingham*, *Chester*, *New-Castle*, *Kent*, and *Suffex*. Chief Town is *Philadelphia*.

5. *Maryland*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Pensylvania*, 180 m. l. and 120 b. divided into ten Counties, viz. *St. Mary's*, *Charles*, *Calvert*, *Anne Arundel*, *Baltimore*, *Somerset*, *Dorchester*, *Talbot*, *Cecil*, and *Kent*; ch. T. are *Baltimore*, *Oxford*, and *Arundel*.

6. *Virginia*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Maryland*, 360 m. l. and 240 b. divided into

19 Counties, viz. Northampton, Norfolk, Naufmond, Isle of Wight, Surry, Warwick, Henrico, James, York, Charles, Kent, Gloucester, Middlesex, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmorland, Rappahanock, and Hartford; ch. T. are James-Town, Henry, and Wiccomoco.

7. Principality of Carolina, a Sea Province on the S. of Virginia, being that part of Florida which was called *Florida Francois*, 460 m. l. and 300 b. it contains the Counties of Albemarle, Clarendon, Craven, Barkin, and Colleton; chief Town are Charles-Town and Albemarle.

Rivers of principal Note are four, viz. 1. Hudson's River, 2. Delaware, 3. Sasquabagh, and 4. Albemarle.

Chief Mountains are the *Apalachin Hills*.

3. Florida.

Florida is a large Country lying on the S. W. of New-England, and on the N. of the Gulf of Mexico; situated according to the best Maps between the 369th and 30 min. and the 294th and 40 min. of Lon. and between the 25th and the 40th degr. of Lat. so that according to this extent it is in length from East to West about 1200 miles, and the breadth from North to South is about 600 miles.

Florida.

81
1497

It was first discovered by the English under the conduct of *Sebastian Cabot*, in the year 1497, but afterwards more fully by the Spaniards Anno 1527, but is still very imperfectly discovered, the more known Parts, are chiefly under the Spaniards, and some under the French, but are now driven out. The Inland Parts are possessed by Savages, under the Government and Jurisdiction of divers Paroustes or Caciques, who are their Lords.

The Air is exceeding Temperate, the Soil very Rich and Fertile, and is extraordinary well stored with Venison and Fowl, having all sorts of excellent Fruits, and in several places rich Furs, and an immense quantity of Pearls; and also has divers considerable Mines of Gold and Silver.

Here are a great many Provinces (of which we have the Names of 43) but little known to us. The ch. T. that I find in the Midland is *Coca*, and the ch. T. in the Peninsula called *Tegeste*, are, *St. Augustins*, *St. Mathea*, and *Vitacuco*.

Rivers of greatest Note are two, viz. 1. *Chucagva*, and 2. that of the *Holy Ghost*.

Chief Mountains are those called *Apulachei*.

4. New

4. New Mexico.

UNDER the Name of *New Mexico* are comprehended all those Provinces and Countries, which lie on the North Western parts of *America*, on the W. of *Florida*, having a very large extent, but the true Magnitude or Situation cannot be given. These Parts often are called by the general Name of *New Granada*.

These Parts are very little known to us, those that are, are chiefly subject to the Spaniards, discovered by them by the means of Fryer *Marco de Niza*, in the year 1540; but of no account, being Poor and Barren, have few Commodities besides Cattel, and such like. The Natives have their Governors called *Caciques*.

Here are a great many Provinces, and many sorts of People, different in their Language, Customs and Mannors. The chief of these Provinces are, 1. *New Mexico*, 2. *New Granada*, 3. *Cibola*, 4. *Quivera*, 5. *Maraca*, and 6. *Anjan*. Of these, but more especially of the last, there is much uncertainty. The ch. T. of all is *St. Fe*, or *New Mexico*.

The Island *Calafornia* comes also into this account, which (if the vulgar Maps be true) is about 1650 m. l. and 450 b. but very little dis-

discovered. The N. parts go by the Name of *New Albion*, partly under the English. I find not the Name of one Town, but only some Capes not worth the Naming.

Chief Rivers are, 1. the North River, and 2. *Tecom.*

5. New Spain.

NEw Spain in the largest extent lies on the S. E. of *New Mexico*, and S. of *Florida*, washed on two sides with the Sea; Situated between the 254th, and 293d. degr. of Lon. and between the 7th and 20 min. and the 29 and 40 min. of Lat. being in length from the N. W. parts of *Cinaloa*, to the S. E. parts of *Veraguay*, about 2460 Miles; in breadth from *Cape de Corientes* in *Xalisco*, to the Mouth of the River *Palmas* in *Panuco*, about 760 miles, in some places but 150, and in others but 80 Miles wide. It is called by the Indians and some others, *Mexico*, oft giving the Name of *Mexicana* to North America.

As much as we can know it was for several Ages mostly subject to its own Kings, called the Kings of *Mexico*, being then a Noble and Flourishing Monarchy. In the year 1521 it was Conquer'd by Spaniards, under the Conduct of *Francis Cortez*, and has ever since remained subject to them, and is governed by

a Vice-Roy, who has several other parts under his Dominions ; It is the most considerable Country they have in these parts ; The ch. T. and the Vice-Roy's Seat is *Mexico*.

It is a Noble and Rich Country, the most populous of *America* ; producing excellent Mines of Gold and Silver, and other Metals, with all sorts of Grains and Fruits : The chief Commodities besides, are Wool, Cotton, Sugar, Silk, Cochenel, Scarlet, Feathers, Honey, Balm, Amber, Salt, Tallow, Hides, Tobacco, Ginger, with many Medicinal Drugs. It is divided into three great Parts called *Audiences*, viz. *Guadulajara*, *New Spain*, and *Guatumala* ; These are subdivided into 22 Provinces, which are,

1. *Cinaloa*, a Sea Province, the most N.W. in this Country, bordering on *New Mexico*, and includes the Province of *Omeslan* ; 340 m. l. and 180 b. ch. T. is *St. Juan*.

2. *Culiacan*, a Sea Province, on the S. E. of *Cinaloa*, 230 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. are *Culiacan* and *St. Michael*. In this Province lies another called *Tamachala*.

3. *New Biscay*, an Inland Province, on the E. of *Culiacan*, including also the Province of *Topia* ; 440 m. l. and 200 b. ch. T. are *St. Barbara*, and *St. Johns*.

4. *Zacaticas*, a Midland Province on the S. of *New Biscay* ; 360 m. l. and 150 b. ch. T. are *Zacaticas*, and *St. Martins*. Here is the Province of *Uxitipa*, ch. T. *St. Lewis*.

5. *Chia-*

5. *Chiameltan*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Zacaticas*, and S. E. of *Culiacan*; 210 m. l. and 140 b. ch. T. are *Aguacara* and *St. Sebastian*.

6. *Guadalajara*, on the S. E. of *Chiametlan*, and S. of *Zacaticas*, a little part joyning to the Sea; 260 m. l. and 160 b. ch. T. are *Guadalajara* and *Zaporaco*. This includes the Province of *Centiquipague*.

7. *Xalisco*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Guadalajara*; 180 m. l. and 175 b. It includes the Prov. of *Tepique*; ch. T. are *Xalisco* and *Compostella*.

These seven Provinces make up the *Audience of Guadalajara*, or the Kingdom of *New Galicia*.

8. *Bishoprick of Mechoacan*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Xalisco* and *Guadalajara*; 420 m. l. and 210 b. ch. T. are *Mechoacan* and *Colima*.

9. *Panuco* or *Guastecan*, a Sea Province on the N. E. of *Mechoacan*; 300 m. l. and 220 b. including the Provinces of *Ajotuxetlan*, *Guastecan*, and *Xilotepeque*; ch. T. are *Panuco*, and *St. Jago de los Vallos*.

10. *Archbishoprick of Mexico*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Panuco*, 330 m. l. and 200 b. containing the Provinces of *Mextitlan*, *La-teotlapa*, *Matalzingo*, *Cultepeque*, *Tuxcoco*, *Chalo*, *Suchimilco*, *Ilaluc*, *Coyxca*, and *Acapulco*; ch. T. are *Mexico* and *Acapulco*.

11. Bishoprick of *Tlascala* or *Los Angeles*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Mexico*; washed on two sides with it; 380 m. l. and 290 b. It includes the Pro. of *Tepeaco*; ch. T. are *Los Angeles* and *Hascula*.

12. *Guaxapa*, or the B. of *Antequeria*, on the S.E. of *Tlascala*, washed on two sides with Sea, 360 m. l. and 150 b. containing the Provinces of *Mistica*, *Tutopeque*, *Zapoteca*, *Vale of Guaxaca*, *Guazo-coalco*, *Gueztataxata*, and *Nixepa*; ch. T. are *Antequeria* and *Aguatulco*.

13. *Tabasco*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Guaxapa*, by some comprehended in *Yucutan*; 260 m. l. and 50 b. ch. T. is *Port Royal*, (an English Colony.)

14. *Yucutan*, or *Yucutan*, a Peninsula on the N. E. of *Tabasco*, 420 m. l. and 180 b. It contains the Provinces of *Chiaca*, *Yzues*, *Cocomes*, and *Chetumal*; ch. T. are *Mexida* and *Valladolid*.

These seven Provinces make up the Audience of *Mexico*, or *New Spain*, properly so called.

15. Bishoprick of *Chiapa*, a Midland Province on the S. of *Tabasco*; 240 m. l. and 100 b. containing the Provinces of *Chiapa*, *Zoldales*, *Zeques* and *Quelencs*; ch. T. are *Chiapa* and *St. Bartholomew*.

16. *Comocusco*, *Soconusco*, or *Guevetlan*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Chiapa*, oft comprehended in *Guatemala*, 200 m. l. and 90 b. ch. T. is *Guevetland*.

17. *Guatamala*, a Sea Province on the S. E. of *Comocusco*, 400 m. l. and 100 b. containing the Provinces of *Yzalcos*, *Contales*, *Suchitepec*, *Cbilulteca*, *St. Salvador*, and *St. Miguel*; ch. T. are *St. Jago de Guatamala*, and *St. Salvador*.

18. *Vera Pax*, or the Country of true Peace, a Sea Province on the N. or N. W. of *Guatimala*, and S. E. of *Chiapa*; 220 m. l. and 140 b. ch. T. is *Vera Pax*.

19. *Honduras*, a Sea Province on the E. of *Vera Pax*, and N. E. *Guatamala*; 550 m. l. and 210 b. ch. T. are *New Valladolid* and *Truxillo*.

20. *Nicaragua*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Honduras*; 440 m. l. and 220 b. containing the Ter. of *Nequecheri*, *Mabyth*, *Deria*, *Masaya*, *Mandigua*, *Cacaboque*, *Cepeaco*, *Los Micos*, and *Madira*; ch. T. are *Leon*, *Granada*, and *Segovia*.

21. *Costa Rica*, on the S. E. of *Nicaragua*, washed on two sides with the Ocean, 300 m. l. and 200 b. It contains the Provinces of *Chomes* and *Nicoya*; ch. T. are *Cartago* and *St. Nicoya*.

22. *Veragua*, almost on the E. of *Costa Rica*, washed with the Ocean on two sides, and bordering on *South America*; 180 m. l. and 95 b. ch. T. are *Conception* and *St. Fe*.

These eight last named Provinces make up the *Audience of Guatimala*.

Rivers of principal Note are four; viz. 1. *Panuco*, 2. *Esquitlan*, 3. *Los Yones*, and 4. *Yare*.
Chief

Chief Mountain may be reckoned *Potape-peck*, a burning Mountain in *Tlascala*.

Lakes of chieftest account are, 1. *Nicaragna*, and 2. that of *Mexico*.

Canada, *New-England*, *Florida*, *New Mexico*, and *New-Spain*, make up that part which is called *Mexicana*, or *North America*; those that follow are in *South America*.

6. Firm-Land.

UNDER this Name are comprehended all the N. parts of *S. America*, lying on the S. E. of *New Spain*, and situated between the 293 degr. and the 328th and 25 min. of Lon. and between the 10th and 40 min. of N. and the 2 degr. and 40 min. of S. Lat. being in length from the Borders of *New Spain* in *Panama*, to the Mouth of the River of *Amazons*, about 2160 miles, and in breadth from North to South about 700 miles. It makes up the two Countries of *Castello del Oro*, or the *Golden Castile* and *Guiana*.

Some of these Parts were first discovered by *Columbus* himself, afterwards a great part of it brought under the Power of *Spain*, and now mostly under the Vice-Roy of *Mexico*, having the two Parliaments of *Panama* and of *New Granada*. The French and Portuguese have

have also some few places, the Natives maintain their Freedom in a great many places, and are commonly governed by the oldest of their Families.

It is a rich and fruitful Country, producing much Venison, Fish and Fowl, the Air, though hot, yet wholsom. The chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, and other Metals, Balsom, Rozin, Gums, Long-Pepper, Emeralds, Saphires, Jasper, Cassidrins, and such-like. It is divided into 11 Provinces, which are,

1. Government of *Panama* or *Firm-Land*, a Sea-Province, the most N. W. of all, 280 m. l. and 100 b. divided into, 1. *Panama*, ch. T. *Panama* and *Ponte Bello*; and, 2. *Darien*, ch. T. *Darien*.

2. Government of *Cartagena*, a Sea-Province on the E. of *Panama*, 330 m. l. and 215 b. including the Country of *Uraba*; ch. T. are *Cartagena*, *St. Sebastian*, and *St. Maria*.

3. Government of *Popayan*, a Sea-Province on the S. of *Cartagena*, comprehended sometimes under *New Granada*; 420 m. l. and 260 br. ch. T. are *St. Fe de Antiochia*, and *Caramanta*.

4. New Kingdom of *Granada*, an Inland Province on the E. of *Popayan*, and together with it make the Audience of *Granada*; 420 m. l. and 380 b. ch. T. are *St. Fe de Bagota*, and *St. Miguel*.

5. Go-

5. Government of *St. Martha*, a Sea-Province on the N. of *New Granada*, and E. of *Cartagena*, 330 m. l. and 320 b. ch. T. are *St. Martha* and *Ciudad de los Reyes*.

6. Government of *Rio de la Hacha*, a Sea-Province on the E. of *St. Martha*, 220 m. l. and 170 b. ch. T. are *Rio de la Hacha* and *Rancheria*.

7. Government of *Venezuela*, a Sea-Province on the E. of *Rio de la Hacha*, oft counted a part of *Paria*; 440 m. l. and 380 b. ch. T. are *Venezuela* and *St. Jago de Leon*.

8. *Andaluzia*, sometimes called *Paria*, a Sea-Province on the E. of *Venezuela*; 320 m. l. and 250 b. ch. T. are *Corduba* and *Morequinto*. In this are several Nations.

9. *Paria*, an Inland-Province on the S. of *New Andaluzia* and *Venezuela*, not well discovered, divided among several People, and having several Provinces; ch. T. is *Maluregrara*.

These Nine Provinces are often called by the general Name of *Castello del Oro*, or *Golden Castile*; and setting aside *New Granada* and *Popayan*, make up the Audience of *Panama*.

10. *Guiana* or *Wiapoco*, a Sea-Province on the E. of *Paria* and *New Andaluzia*, 840 m. l. and 120 b. It has in it several Nations and Provinces; ch. T. are *Moapvere* and *Maetali*.

11. *Caribana*, an Inland Province on the S. of *Guiana*, and E. of *Paria*, not well discovered; ch. T. is *Manoa*. This Province is many times comprehended under the Name of *Guiana*.

Rivers of principal Note are two, viz. 1. the great *Orenique*, and 2. that of *St. Martha*.

Chief Mountains are part of the *Andes*.

On the South of *Firm-Land* lies the great Country of *Amazons*; according to the Maps 1600 m. l. and 1000 b. in which are said to be 150 several Nations, but so little known to us, that I cannot find the Name of one Town, but only a vast River of that Name; therefore I shall say no more of it, but pass on.

7. Peru.

THE Kingdom of *Peru*, lies on the S. of *Firm-Land*, and on the W. of the Country of *Amazons*, along the *Pacifick Ocean*; situated between the 29^d. and the 31⁶th degr. of Lon. and between the 5th and 40th degr. of N. and the 26th degr. of S. Lat. being in length from the N. parts of *Pasto* to the parts of *Los Charcas* about 1960 m. and in breadth in the widest part 850, in the middle 390 m. This Country gives the Name of *Peruana* to all South America,

As

As much as we can know of it it was governed by its own Hereditary Kings for above 300 years, till the year 1533 it was conquer'd by the *Spaniards* under the conduct of one *Pizarro*, of very mean Birth ; it has ever since been a Member (and a very considerable one) of the *Spanish* Monarchy, and is governed by a Vice-Roy, whose Seat is at *Lima*. Many parts still keep their Freedom.

It is the most considerable Country in *S. America*, and said to be one of the richest in the World; producing such vast quantities of Gold and Silver, which were of prodigious advantage to the *Spaniards*; the other Commodities are Pearls, Cottons, Tobacco, Clochenel, Medicinal Drugs, and such like. It is divided into three Juridicial Resorts, viz. *Lima*, *Quito*, and *Charcas*, but more properly into 7 Provinces, which are,

1. *Posto*, a Sea Province, the most N. in this Country, bordering on *Firmland*, and is taken out of the Government of *Popayan*, 410 m. l. and 280 b. ch. T. are *Poston* or *Popayan*, and *Cali*.

2. *Los Quijos*, an inland Province on the S. of *Posto*, 330 m. l. and 190 b. it includes the Prov. of *Canela*, (and some say *Pacamores* ch. T. are *Baesa*, and *Avila*.

3. *Pacamores*, an inland Province on the S. of *Los Quijos*, usually comprehended in 370 m. l. and 230 b. it includes the Prov.

of *Sr. Juan*

St. Juan de Salinas, or *Iguan Sango*; ch. Town are *Valladolid* and *Loyala*.

4. *Quito*, a Sea Province on the W. of *Pacamores*, *Los Quixos*, and S. W. of *Posto*, 600 m. l. and 300 b. ch. T. are *Quito*, *Rio Bamba*, and *Cuenca*.

5. *Peru*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Quito* and *Pacamores*, 1000 m. l. and 420 b. divided into two Provinces, viz. 1. *Lima* or *Los Reyes*, ch. T. *Lima*; and 2. *Cusco*, ch. T. *Cusco*. *Lima* is chief Town of both.

6. *Los Charcas*, a Sea Province on the S. of *Peru*, 600 m. l. and 500 b. including the Pro. of *Chicas*, chief Towns are *La Plata* and *Potosi*.

7. *La Sierra*, an inland Province, on the E. of *Los Charcas*, and S. E. of *Peru*, 600 m. l. and 300 b. including that of *Collav*; chief Town is *St. Creux de Nueva*.

Rivers of principal note are two, viz. 1. *Maragnon*, and 2. *Desenquedera*.

Principal Mountains are the *Andes*, which pass thorough the whole Country.

8. Brasil.

Brasil is seperated from *Peru* by the great Country of the *Amazons*, and part of *Paraguay*, containing the most Western parts of all *America*, taking it in the largest ex-

rent; it is situated according to the Maps between the 320th and 348th and 13 min. of Lon. and between the first, and the 23d and 30 min. of S. Lat. being in length from E. to W. about 1600 miles, and in breadth from N. to S. about 1500 miles. When first discovered it was called the Country of the *Holy Cross*.

Those parts that are known were discovered, as it is said, by the *Portuguese*, under the conduct of *Pedro Alvarez de Capralis*, who possessed themselves of it the same time, *Anno* 1501, and do still enjoy it; but they have only the Coasts and some few Leagues (comparatively) within the Land; their chief Town is *St. Salvador*. The inlands are inhabited by Barbarous Nations who still maintain their Freedom.

Though it is under the *Torrid Zone*, yet the Country is temperate enough, and the Air wholsom. It produces great quantites of Red Wood called *Brasil Wood*, and abundance of Sugar; other Commodities are Amber, Rozin, Balm, Tobacco, Train-Oyl, Confitures, &c. It may be divided into two principal parts, which are,

I. The Coasts, containing 14 Captainships, viz. 1. *Para*, ch. T. *Para*; 2. *Siara*, ch. T. *Siara*; 3. *Maragnon*, ch. T. *Maragnon*; 4. *Rio Grand*, ch. T. *Reyes*; 5. *Paraybach*, ch. T. *Parayba*; 6. *Tamaraca*, ch. T. *Tamaraca*; 7. *Parnambuco*, ch. T. *Parnambuco*; 8. *Bahia*, ch. T. *St.*

St. Salvador ; 9. *Ilbeos*, ch. *T. Ilbeos* ; 10. *Seregippe*, ch. *T. Seregippe* ; 11. *Porto Seguro*, ch. *T. Porto Seguro* ; 12. *Spirito Sancto*, ch. *T. Spirito Sancto* ; 13. *Rio Janetro*, ch. *T. St. Sebastian* ; and 14. *St. Vincent*, ch. *T. St. Vincent*.

2. The Inlands, containing the more Western parts, but little discovered at present ; inhabited by a great many different Nations and People, of various Manners and Languages ; of which are the *Toupinambous*, the *Morgrices*, and the *Tapnyes* ; here are many other, but not worth naming. I find not one Town in these parts.

Rivers of principal note are, 1. *Maraguon*, 2. *Siope*, and 3. *Rio de Francisco*.

Mountains of note I find not.

9. Paraguay.

Paraguay taken in the greatest extent is a very large Country on the S. E. of *Brazil*, E. of *Peru* and *Chile*, and S. of the Country of *Amazons*, situated between the 303d and the 338th degr. of Lon. and between the 15th and the 27th degr. of S. Lat. being in length from the W. parts of *Tucuman*, to the E. parts of *Guayra*, about 1900 miles ; and the breadth from the N. parts of the *Propper Paraguay*, to the mouth of *Rio de la Plata*, about 1500 miles. It is often called

by the name of *Rio de la Plata*, and sometimes the Country of Feathers.

This Country, as much as is known, was first discovered by *John Dias de Solis*, a Spanish Adventurer, in the year 1515, who was there slain, the Design was prosecuted by others, but not successfully till *Anno 1540*, it was possessed by the *Spaniards*, who have ever since kept it; and is now governed by the Vice-Roy of *Peru*, who has a Governor at *Assumption* the Metropolis of this Country.

This Country is very pleasant and delightful, abounding in Corn, Vineyards, Fruit-Trees, and Cattle in abundance; but not so rich as some others in these parts; the other Commodities are some Gold and Silver, with Brass and Iron. Sugars and Ametrists. It is divided into 7 Provinces, whose magnitude I shall venture to set down as I find in *Berry's Maps*.

1. *Paraguay* properly so called, an Inland Province the most N. in the Country, bordering on the Country of *Amazons*, 860 m. l. and 330 b. ch. T. are *Villa-Rica*, and *Mara-jao*.

2. *Chaco*, an inland Province on the W. of *Paraguay* properly so called, 950 m. l. and 650 b. ch. T. is *Conception*.

3. *Tucuman*, an inland Province on the S. W. of *Chaco*, reckoned a distinct Country, 1000 m. l. and 480 b. ch. T. are *Fago de Estero*, and *St. Migvel*.

4. *Rio*

4. *Rio de la Plata*, on the E. of *Tucuman*, and S. of *Chaco*, joining to the Sea, 800 m. l. and 300 b. chief Towns are *Assumption* and *Buenos Ayres*.

5. *Parana*, a midland Province on the N. E. of *Rio de la Plata*, and S. of *Paraguay*, 540 m. l. and 240 b. chief Towns are *Itapoa* and *Acarai*.

6. *Guayra*, an inland Province on the N. E. of *Parana*, and S. of *Paraguay*, 800 m. l. and 360 b. chief Towns are *Ciudad Real*, and *Villa Rica*.

7. *Uruguay*, a Sea Province on the S. W. of *Guayra*, and S. of *Parana*, 960 m. l. and 430 b. chief Towns are *Los Reyes* and *Conception*.

These have in them many other inferior Provinces, and People, which own not the *Spaniards*; they are not worth the naming.

The principal River is *Rio de la Plata*, or *Paraguay*, the greatest River in the World.

Chief Mountains are some Branches of the *Andes*.

10. Chile.

Chile lies on the W. of *Paraguay*, and S. of *Peru*, along the *Pacifick Ocean*, situated between the 297th and 307th and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 26th and the 47th

K. 3.

degr.

degr. of S. Lat. being in length from North to South about 1260 miles, and in breadth from East to West in the widest place about 450 miles.

It was first of all discovered by the Spaniards under *Almagro de Alvarado* about the year 1544, and soon after possessed themselves of it, but with great opposition, and still hold it, being ruled by a Governor under the Vice-Roy of Peru; his Seat is at *Conception*, but the chief Town is *St. Jago*. The Natives (the chief of which are the *Aranques*) maintain their Freedom in many places, and governed by their Captains.

It is a very cold Country in respect of its situation, but withall extraordinary rich, producing vast quantities of Gold, said to be the finest in the World; as also Copper and other Metals, likewise Ostrages, Corn, Maize, Honey, &c. It is divided into three Provinces, which are,

1. *Chile* properly so called, a Sea Province on the N. bordering on Peru, 560 m. l. and 240 b. chief Towns are *St. Jago* and *Sorena*.

2. *Imperial*, a Sea Province, on the S. of the Proper *Chile*, 730 m. l. and 210 b. chief Towns are *Baldivia*, *Conception*, and *Imperial*. To this is joined the Isle of *Chiloe*, chief Town *Castro*.

3. *Chur*

3^d. *Chucuito* or *Cuyo*, an inland Province on the E. of *Imperial* and the *Propper Chile*, chief Town are *Mindoe* and *Oramante*.

Chief Rivers are, 1. *Biobeo*, 2. *Maipo*, and 3. *Coquinbo*.

Principal Mountains are some of the *Andes*.

On the S. and S. E. of *Chile* lies the Country of *Magalanica*, *Chica*, or the Country of *Patagons*, according to the Maps 1200 m. l. and 480 b. a poor Country, and very little known to us, neither can we find any Town of Note in it.

Islands.

THE *American* Isles lie scattered about the Ocean, chiefly on the E. of *America*. They are,

1. *New-found Land*, right against *England*, about 1800 miles distant from it, and not very far from *New-France*, 400 m. l. and 300 b. including a Province called *Avallon*; it belongs to the *English*, and a little part of it to the *French*, I find no Towns here, but several excellent Bays.

2. *Bermudaz*, or the Summer-Isles, a knot of very small Isles, (some say 400 at least) nigh S. of *New-foundland*, right against *Caroline*, 480 m. from it; they are subject to the *Eng-*

lish; the chief of them is called *St. George*, divided into 9 Tribes or Cantreds, and to each Tribe is a Burrough.

3. The *Lucayes*, a knot of Isles, about 14 in number, on the S. W. of *Bermudaz*, nigh the Coast of *Florida*, belonging mostly to the *Spaniards*; the chief of them are *Lucayone*, *New-Providence*, (under the *English*) *Babama*, and *Guanahani*, the first discovered of all *America*.

4. *Cuba* once *Ferdinanda*, a large Island on the S. W. of the *Lucayes*, 680 m. l. and 100 b. once containing the Provinces of *Mayzi*, *Bayamo*, *Cueyba*, *Cauguey*, *Macaxa*, *Xagva*, *Hurbana*, and *Uhimia*, chief Towns are *Havana*, and *St. Fago*. It is subject to the *Spaniards*.

5. *Jamaica* or *Famaco*, on the S. of *Cuba*, 150 m. l. and 60 b. divided into 11 Precincts, viz. *Port-Royal*, *St. Katherines*, *St. Johns*, *St. Andrews*, *St. Davids*, *St. Thomas*, *Clarendon*, *St. James*, *St. Annes*, *St. Mary's*, and *St. Georges*; chief Towns are *Port-Royal*, *St. Fago*, and *Sevil*. It was once under the *Spaniards*, but now the *English*.

6. *Hispaniola*, on the E. of *Jamaica*, 440 m. l. and 120 b. formerly divided into several little Provinces, but now out of use, chief Towns are *St. Domingo* and *Ilcotuy*; it is under the *Spaniards*, ruled by a Governor which commands all the Isles. Some of the W. parts are possessed by the *French*.

7. *Porto-Rico* or *Boriquen*, on the E. of *Hispaniola*, not far from it, 120 m. l. and 40 b. subject to the *Spaniards*, ch. T. are *Porto-Rico* and *St. Germans*. To the E. of *Porto-Rico* lies an Isle called *Mona*, and on the W. of it lies another called *Monico*; both belonging to *Porto-Rico*.

These four last, with some others of lesser Note, are called by the general name of *Antilles*.

8. The *Caribbee* Islands or the *Canabals*, a knot of small Isles on the S. E. of *Porto-Rico*, belonging to the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch*; the chief are *Barbadoes*, *St. Christophers*, *Antego*, *Mevis*, *Dominica*, *Monserat*, *Anguilla*, *Barbada*, *Guadaloupe*, *Grenada*, *St. Vincent*, *Tobago*, *St. Martin*, with many others of less Note.

Here are several other Islands in many parts of the Ocean, but of no great Note.

Thus much for *AMERICA*.

Terra

Terra Incognita.

BESIDES these four Quarters, there are several less known parts, that go by the name of *Terra Incognita*. It may be divided into two parts, which are,

1. *Terra Borealis Incognita*, containing,
 1. *Tasata*, on the N. of *Asia*; 2. *Nova Zembla*; and 3. *Greenland* or *Spitzberg*, on the N. of *Europe*; 4. *Artick-Lands*; 5. *New-Denmark*; 6. *New N. Wales*; 7. *New S. Wales*; these on the N. of *America*; and 8. *Jesso* or *Zedso*, on the N. W. of *America*, &c.

2. *Terra Australis Incognita*, containing,
 1. The Land of *Papons*; 2. *New-Holland*, both on the S. E. of *Asia*; 3. *Terra del Fuego*, on the S. of *America*; 4. *New-Guinea*; 5. *New-Zeland*; 6. The Land of *Quir*; these on the S. W. or W. of *America*, with many others.

A N
A P P E N D I X

Concerning

R U L E S

To make a Large and Compleat

G E O G R A P H Y,

With the

Great Uses of that Science.

IN proposing of these Rules, I design, that none should be wanting which ought to be observed in the making of the largest and most compleat Volume; Therefore I shall add several more than were in the former Edition, and insist a little more particularly on some of them, and set some in a better Order. In every particular Country it will

will be convenient to be observed as much as the Subject will permit. They are as following.

1. Its Name, wherein is to be shewn all the Ancient and Modern Appellations, with their Etymologies.

2. Its Bounds, how and by what Marks separated from other Countries and Provinces.

3. Its Situation, between what Degrees of Longitude and Latitude it lies; and the distance in Miles from the Poles, Tropicks, and Equator.

4. What Climes and Zones it lies under, with the longest (Summer and Winter) days in the North, South, and Middle Parts.

5. What Remarkable Stars pass over it, their rise and stay above the Horizon, the Obliquity, Quantity, and Celerity of their Motion, according to *Copernicus*.

6. Its Magnitude, shewing its Length, Breadth, Circuit, Content in square Miles and Acres; as also its Form and Figures; compared with other Countries.

7. What it was formerly Famous for.

8. Its chief Rivers described, shewing their length, greatness, and depth, their Celerity, Cataracts, &c. as also their Rise and Course, what Countries, Provinces, &c. they divide or pass through, what Cities and Towns they Water, with their fall into the Sea, &c.

9. The principal Lakes, shewing their Magnitude, Depth, Use, quantity of Fish, Physical qualities of the Water, &c. 10. Seas,

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10. Seas, Bays, Creeks, Harbors, Havens, &c. described; shewing their Conveniency, Safety, capacity of the Ports, with all the Advantages of Trade, &c.

11. Its chief Mountains, shewing their Situation, Extent, Geometrical height and content, quality of the Air on them, with all Physical Proprieties, &c.

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Products, Riches, and many other Things: In these ought to be described all the Cities, Towns, Forts, Ports, and Castles; shewing all Things that are necessary to be known, especially all Historical Transactions, which ought to be intermixed all the way. Of this part I might add a great many more particulars.

The most considerable Writers of Geography among the Ancients, were *Ptolomy, Fliny, Strabo, Dionysius, Mela, Aledrifi* the Nubian Geographer, &c. Of later times, we have *Niger, Munster, Mercator, Ortelius, Boterus, Maginus, Bertius, Cluverius, Avity, Brietius, Johnson, Bleau, Riccioli*, and others; These are in Latine. Our English Geographers are chiefly, *Grimston, Heylen, Speed, Ogleby, Bloom*, Authors of the English Atlas; with the lesser ones of *Morden, Meritan, Seller, Moor, Chamberlain, Clark*, with others, too many here to Name.

Those that made Geographical Dictionaries, (which Things would be of special Use in this design,) are, *Stephanus Byzantinus*, Epitomized by *Hermolaus Barbarus*, which caused the loss of it: Of later times, were, *Ortelius, Ferrarius, Dillingham*, (who Corrected *Ferrarius*) *Baudrand, Hofman*, and *Lloid*; These are in Latine. We have only two more in our own Tongue, *viz. Bobun*, and *Du Val* a Translation. There are also a great many Descriptions of particular Countries which

which I shall not trouble the Reader with all.

The most considerable Travellers are, *Morison, Sandys, Herbert, Wheler, Madeiro, de la Valles, Tavernier, Thevenot, Charden, Brown, Struys*, D: of *Holstein's* Ambassadors, and many other Embassies into *China, Tartary, Russia*, and other Places; As also the lesser ones of *Ray, Lassels, Blunt, Burnet, Vauschal, Baritti, Glanius, Sharp, Magalans, &c.*

The principal Map-makers I find are *Saxson, Du Val, Bleau, and Fallot*, French-Men; *De Wit, Vischer, Ortelius, Johnson, and Van Loon*, Dutch-Men; And *Berry, Speed, Seller, Morden, Lea, Moll, and Overton*, English-Men.

A Work of this Perfection is still much wanted, and though many have been done, yet either for want of Money, Time, Judgment, or good Method, have been very defective, even in those Parts that might have been easily more perfected; and if this were once done, it would certainly prove very much to the Glory of own Nation: But from the Universality of this Subject arises many Difficulties; For that Person that undertakes it, (or any other as it ought to be) must be much more than that which is strictly called a *Geographer*, that is an *Universal Scholar*; for no Man can make due Reflections upon these several Heads, but such as has a considerable Skill in all Arts and Sciences; and

and Endowed with all sorts of Learning. He must be an *Etymologist*, an *Astronomer*, a *Geometritian*, a *Natural Philosopher*, a *Husbandman*, a *Herbalist*, a *Machanick*, a *Physitian*, a *Merchant*, an *Architect*, a *Linguist*, a *Divine*, a *Polititian*, one that understands the *Laws* and *Military Affairs*, a *Herald*, a *Historian*, and what not ; For this is a Science so general, as it is defin'd to be a Description of the Earth, so it may be said to be a Description of all Things in the Earth ; so that there can be no Art or Science, no Ingenuity, Invention, or any thing that deserves the Observation of the Curious, but may be well comprehended under the Name of Geography, except *Astronomy* alone.

Whether all Arts and Sciences are best to be Studied by one Person, or only one or two, is a Question too copious and difficult for me to Answer, which I shall leave to more ripper Judgments : Indeed this Foolish Humour of aiming at all Things has very much prevail'd over the more unthinking part of Mankind ; and that saying of *Aliquis in omnibus & nihil in Singulis*, (though I believe invented by some lasie Person that hated Industry) may be too well applied to many Men ; but yet common Experience shews us, that many Persons are capable of arriving to a very high degree of Perfection in most Arts and Sciences, (though indeed never was any Man completely perfect in one) of which I might

men-

mention several Instances in our own Nation. Where these are all brought in with so good Skill and Method, and with such pleasing Varieties; they must certainly prove of vast Use to Men of good Judgment; and of no small Advantage to those of meaner Faculties; only to Fops and Fools may be Injurious, such as are always troubling of Men with their Impertinencies, swell'd and ready to burst with every little Notion, till they have vented it to the next Company; and that very often to the great disadvantage of the Author, their Commendations alone being enough to provoke Scandal. This is an Injury which many good Writers have Reason to complain of.

But now to come closer to the Business; since Geography is of so Universal a Nature, having such general Use and large Extent, as (in one Sense) to comprehend every part of Knowledge; (which the Rules before proposed are alone a sufficient Proof) All Things that can be said in Commendation of it (in this Sense) may be applied to all Learning in general; and for that Reason I shall look upon it at present in a more stricter Sense, as a Science distinct from others; and shall endeavour to give it its true Commendations, shewing that this Science far excels all others, as to the advantage of Knowledge: Not that I am any ways of the Humour of many Authors, who give the highest Commendations

to that subject they write of, bringing all things under that Head, and making that to be the only subject in the World; and this is done with small Argument, but with a great many flourishing Pieces of Rhetorick, which are often made use of more to confound than to improve our Judgments: but that this Science excels all others, is shewn in these two Particulars, *viz.* Its Facility, and General Use. Of the first, how easie and intelligible it is to all Persons whatsoever, when others are more difficult, and require a peculiar Genius and Affection; I shall say nothing of being so well known by all that have but a small skill in this Science. Of the Uses of it, I shall say something; but I shall mention as few things as conveniently I can, that I might not be too troublesome to the Patient Reader.

First there can be no Science more necessary, or of greater Use to a Divine; or will conduce more to the true advancement of Piety and a Godly Life than this, when rightly applied: First, for the true observing of the vast variety of Gods Works, His Infinite Power in Creating, and His Infinite Wisdom in disposing and ordering all the things of this Life, the Contemplation of which is a Blessing so great, that no less than Man is capable of it, and may be said to be the end of his Creation: This Subject is too copious to be treated of particularly, but the

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the right Consideration of these things is sufficient to baffle the crafty Wit of Atheists, and Profane Persons: *so that it seems those that are ignorant of this World, do in some sort despise the Creation.*

Another Advantage a *Divine* has from this Science, is by the right observing Gods peculiar Providence in governing of all Nations and Kingdoms after so many several ways, and on this depends the greatest part of our Happiness in this Life ; for to some People He gives hard and very severe Governments, where all are little less than Slaves, the common consequence of which are extream Poverty, uncomfortable Lives, disturb'd Minds, which are wholly unfit for Learning, and Base, Ignoble, Cowardly Dispositions: but to others He gives mild and moderate Governments, where the People are very happy under such Protections, and can freely enjoy with a grateful mind all those Blessings that Liberty, good Laws, Riches, Learning, and Innocent Recreations can afford them. From hence we may perceive the Punishments and Rewards of this Life, which are done according to Gods Infinite Wisdom and good Pleasure.

A third Advantage that every *Divine* has from Geography, is for the true understanding of all Ecclesiastical Histories, (which are things that I presume no Man that bears the name of a *Divine* ought to be ignorant of)

but

but more especially those of the Holy Scriptures, by which are found the different Bounds, Extent, Borders, and Situation of all those Countries and Provinces that were the Scenes of all the great Actions therein mentioned: Then for the several Travels of all the Famous Persons; such as the *Patriarchs, Prophets, Evangelists, and Apostles*, and of our *Saviour* himself; which Things could never have been rightly Understood or Comprehended, but by the help of this Science alone.

A Fourth benefit a *Divine* has from hence, is, the Observation of the various Religions in the World, for to consider that the greatest part of the World lie swallowed up, not only in Wickedness, but in Idolatry, Ignorance and Barbarity; and to find our selves a part of those that have been the greatest Sharers of Gods special Blessings; and to have given us (as it were) such Noble and Generous Souls as are more exquisitely sensible of our present and future Happiness, must needs enliven our Hearts to true Piety, and add new Fire to our Devotion; for what Person among us can be so monstrously dull, and so basely wicked, as not to be moved to a sense of Gratitude for the great Happiness we enjoy above those miserable Wretches, (such as are *Casseria, Sarra*, several parts of the *Indies*, with many other places) who scarce have Signs of Religion, Worship, or Morality, being overwhelm'd in Ignorance and Slavery,

and their Stupidity such, as is capable of no Sense but Appetite, and no Pleasure but the Brutal part of Man.

In respect of *Moral Philosophy*, we have all these Advantages from *Geography*. First, it very much helps to moderate our wild and unruly Passions, making us more temperate and fitter for the exercising our better Faculties, not only by giving of us so much Knowledge, but by keeping of us from too much admiring, crying out, and being surprized at every small Custom, Accident, Rarity, and such like ; Things that never fail to expose the meanest of Peoples Judgments. But to the *Geographer* it is quite otherwise, who has no Reason to be much amaz'd at any Thing, but is still well acquainted with all the Dispositions, Humours, Customs, Rarities, Wonders, and Curiosities in other Parts of the World ; and must continually find great Use and Benefit from such Considerations.

The next Thing is, it teaches Men several peculiar Virtues and good Properties from other Nations, after a more lively and effectual manner, then by the ordinary Rules and Precepts in *Morality*, (for Example has always greater Effects upon Mens Manners than any Precepts whatsoever) as from our own Nation may be learn'd true Valour and Greatness of Spirit ; from the Italians. Gravity and Sobriety ; from the French, an open and free Carriage, and Civility to Strangers ;
from

from the Germans, Chastity and free Hospitality ; from the Dutch, Parsimony and indifatigable Industry, &c. and these Things without doubt will always produce singular Effects on Ingenious Persons.

Another Advantage we have from it in this Respect, is, that it very much helps Mens good Opinion and Charity to many other Nations, by disproving and shewing the falsity of those vulgar and scandalous Reports, which are very often (especially by the common People) laid to the charge of Neighbouring Countries, which many times prove to the great incitement of Wars and endless Hatred, to the hindrance of Commerce, and many other Disadvantages : Such as the vulgar Italians, who are commonly made to believe, that those of our Nation, and others of the Reform'd Religion, to be Barbarous in Manners, and in Principles worse than Turks. Of this I could mention many Instances, which for brevity sake I omit.

A fourth Advantage is, it takes down our Pride ; first, by shewing us the uncertainty of this Worlds Riches and Greatness ; as the Ruines of so many great Cities and noble Structures do every day testifie. Secondly, by shewing us the meanness and smallness of our best Possessions, in respect of the Earth it self, where in a Map they either appear not at all, or at best but one little spot ; (thus *Socrates* took down *Alcebiades* Pride) ; And

Thirdly, by helping us to such vast measure of Knowledge, (in which it out does all others whatsoever) which Experience shews has wonderful Effects that way ; for Pride most commonly proceeds from Ignorance, and a base ignoble Disposition ; and to be puff'd up is the infallible Marks of a Counterfeit Greatness ; and those Persons that have most of this Vice are commonly found to have large *Weak side*, and are *none of the Wise*, whilst great Souls are less acquainted with those *Plebeian Follies*.

This Science is to none of greater Consideration than the *Historian*, who must needs own it deserves a peculiar Veneration from him ; for it is his principal Guide, and without this the best Histories can be but of little Use, being so unsettled, and leaving such weak and imperfect Notions upon our Understandings, which can never make their due Impressions, or be tollerably well fix'd without the help of this Science. It is necessary not only for the Understanding of the bare Situation of those places, where such, and such great Actions were done ; but also their Nature, Strength, Riches, &c. as also the Nature and Constitutions of the Governments ; their Revenue, Power, and such like ; whereby we may the more clearly perceive the Reasons, Conquests and Victories, and such Things as appear more Contingent ; and others of greater account, as the subverting of States, making great

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great Revolutions, Deposing of Kings, &c. which Things seem more peculiarly belonging to Providence.

Geography indeed without History may be understood, and be very useful in many Respects, tho' not so perfectly ; but History without Geography can never be well understood, or have its right Use, *but is as a Dead Carcass without either Life or Motion.* And from hence arises that small Respect and little Value that so many Men have for History, (one of the greatest Instructor of Mens Manners) and only because of the unfit means for the Understanding of it: And this it is that makes almost all Foreign News go down so hardly, and seem so dull and tedious to the generality of inferiour Persons; when a little Pains, and a small Skill in this Science would soon alter their Opinions, and produce very great Effects.

As for the *States Man* or *Politician*, he reaps many singular Benefits from this Science. By it he is acquainted with all the several sorts of Governments and Interests in other Parts, and by the Knowledge of them he is capable of Correcting of many Faults, and supplying Defects of the matters of Policy and State in his own Country. By this Science he finds the best helps for Trade, Strength, or any other good property that may improve, or add, to the Riches, Strength, Honour, and Renown of the Nation he lives in. From hence he has

the knowledge of the Nature and Constitutions of all such People as he have any great Concerns with; the Bounds, Borders, and Limits of his own and Neighbouring Countries, with the true extent of each Dominions both by Sea and Land; without the exact knowledge of such things, no State could be without Bloody Wars and endless Discords.

Then if we look upon this States-Man as a *Soldier*, and a *General of an Army*, in all matters of War he has the greatest assistance from this Science alone: For it is by this he understands how and in what order and manner to march his Army in all Foreign Countries with the greatest security; how to pass and repass Rivers with ease, and to go over Mountains and other difficult Places; how to encamp conveniently for Forage, and safely from all Attacks of the Enemy, and such like; how to avoid Ambushes, and dangerous and narrow Passages with all Discretion; how to retreat in good order and method; with a great many other things of this nature, so well known as need not to be mentioned.

The next Person I shall mention is the *Poet*, the most Arbitrary of all Men, who by his Absolute Power rules and governs the World as he pleases, makes Emperors and Kings of his own, deposes 'em, and does every thing as he likes; His unbounded
Fancy;

Fancy ranges o're Hills and Dales, fears neither Rocks nor Seas, scours aloft, strikes at the very Stars, and fetches Fire from the very Heavens ; yet still he is forced to stoop here, and must own that he has still great Helps from Geography. By the help of this they found fit Scenes for their Plays, which makes 'em keep the true *Decorum of the Stage* ; by this, they have all the conveniencies that may hinder 'em from falling into absurdities in their Feign'd Stories and Romances, that may make 'em seem more probable, pleasing, agreeable to Reason : (a fault which much discredited the old Romances, such as *Don Belianis*, *Parismus*, *Knight of the Sun*, *Montelion*, &c.) Here they will never want Matter for their Descriptions of delightful Valleys, pleasant Meadows, shady Arbors, melancholy Groves, solitary Retirements, the gentle murmurs of gliding Streams, with all their Charming softer Scenes of Love, where *Cupid* still produces fresh Delights, and Beauty plays and shews it self in all its lovely Shape, so sensibly touching the Soul, that to them each thought's a Rapture.

Geography has always been of special Use to the *Natural* and *Experimental Philosopher*, for by the help of this Science he has the knowledge and understands the Nature of all the several sorts of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents , and Insects ; the great variety, Use and Vertues of all Herbs, Plants, Trees,

Metals, Stones, Minerals, and Vegetables that are in other Countries ; all the great power and effects of the Rains, Storms, Winds, Tempests , Meteors, Subterranean Damps, Earthquakes, and such like that are most incident and usual in other Parts ; all the strange Proprieties of several Lakes, Fountains, and other Waters, with the wonderful Qualities of Burning Mountains, and infinite other Things. Then for Experiments, no Science can be such a Master, nor any thing else give so great an assistance as this, in things of this Nature : (of which let the Royal-Society be a Witness, who have so many admirable Experiments from Foreign Countries) to insist upon Particulars here, would produce too much matter to be here treated of, therefore I shall pass on to some others.

To the *Merchant*, this Science has always been of such great Use and Consideration, that scarce any thing is more apparent, and that many ways : First, by shewing him in what things other Countries abounds and wants ; that he may know what Commodities to export, and what to import. Then by teaching him the Abilities, Humours, Fidelity, and Honesty, of all such Persons he is to Negotiate withal, (a thing which all Merchants ought to take special notice of ;) then by shewing the Situation, Strength, Power, and Will of Protecting, and Priviledges

ledges of those Ports he has any concerns withal ; with the Safety, Conveniencies, and Capacity of their Harbours, Havens, and such like. Then by shewing him the danger and safety of the Seas from their usual Tempests, Rocks, Enemies and Pirates ; by teaching how to take sufficient care in long and short Voyages ; and by giving him a great many other Advantages, which for brevity sake are here omitted.

This Science is extraordinary useful to many other Persons and Professions ; as to *Astronomers*, who from hence alone understand and are thoroughly acquainted with all the different Appearances of the Sun, Moon, and Stars, in other Parts of the World, as to their Longitude, Latitude, Declination, and Right Ascension ; the quantity and celerity of their Motion ; and in respect of their being Retrograde and Stationary ; the various Appearances, and different quantity of time in the Ecclipses ; the several Influences and Aspects, as Conjunction, Sextile, Trine, Opposition, &c. the obsequity of their Ascension, with their Rising and Setting according to different Horizons, and according to *Cosmice*, *Acronyce*, &c. with the different length of the Days and Nights in Summer and Winter ; with a great many other things of this nature.

It is Useful to Physicians, who by this may understand the different Ways and Methods

that are commonly used in other Parts for curing the ordinary Distempers, with the good and bad use of 'em ; the various Tempers and Proprieties of Mens Bodies, according to the several Climes and Situations they live in, in respect of Heat and Cold, Dryness and Moisture, and such like ; the Nature, Growth, and Vertues of many Simples, Minerals, and Medicinal Drugs, whereof every part of the World has some more natural and peculiar to its self then to any others ; with the nature, quality, and difference of the common Distempers in other parts.

It is Useful to the *Lawyers*, (or rather *Law-Makers*) from whence they have the knowledge of the Nature, Force, Quality, Excellency, and Defects, of those in other Nations ; how to correct or supply those in their own Countries, by making 'em more perfect and agreeable to security of the People, and Constitutions of the Government, which must needs be of great help to 'em many ways. It makes the *Mechanick* come loaden with all the Experimental Knowledge fit for the improving of his Art : And to the *Architect* it shews the nature and quality of all the various Buildings that can be any ways beneficial to his concerns.

In short, a *Nobleman* from hence may draw Instructions to please his Prince, and it makes him fit for the noblest Employment, that is for some worthy Embassy, where he always carries

carries about with him, or represents the Person of his King. *Gentlemen* are by this endowed with all the worthy Accomplishments that merit such Titles, being in a ready way to be advanced to higher Honours. *And it is this Knowledge* (saith a famous French Author) *which more than any other advances Men to Honours and Dignities, making Families and Commonwealths to flourish, and the Words and Actions of all such as understand it, pleasing both to great and small; and causes all things to succeed well and prosperously.*

I could have easily been much more particular and larger in every one of these Heads, but I would not too much weary the Reader with such known Truths; and likewise have mentioned several other Persons that are much indebted to Geography; and indeed there can be no Person of any Profession or Rank whatsoever, that has but the ordinary benefit of his Faculties, or the least Judgment or Inclination to Learning or Books, (let his Genius and Affections be to what it will) but shall find many things in this Science that shall agree with his Curiosity, please his Humour, satisfy his Inclinations, and add real Improvements and Advantages as to his Interjects: So that no Ingenious Person can be excused for the Ignorance in this Science, *This being the only one that comes under the Capacity of all Mankind.*

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<i>Bavaria.</i>	9	65	C.		
<i>Bechria.</i>	2	142	<i>Cabul.</i>	2	122
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<i>Sigislan.</i>	14	116	<i>Montes.</i>	2	18
<i>Sleswick.</i>	2	70	<i>Transilva-</i>		
<i>Smolensko.</i>	19	80	<i>nia.</i>	8	92
<i>Soret.</i>	32	125	<i>Tripoli.</i>	5	157
<i>Spain.</i>	1	11	<i>Tucuman.</i>	3	196
<i>Suabia.</i>	7	63	<i>Tunis.</i>	4	147
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<i>land.</i>	9	72	<i>Turcoma-</i>		
<i>Switzer-</i>			<i>nia pr.</i>	1	105
<i>land.</i>	12	67	<i>Turky</i>		
<i>Syria.</i>	2	103	<i>in Asia.</i>	1	100
<i>Syria pr.</i>	1	104	<i>Turky in</i>		
<i>T.</i>			<i>Europe.</i>	12	88
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<i>Taberislan.</i>	4	115	<i>V.</i>		
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<i>Tartary-</i>			<i>Venice.</i>	9	30
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<i>Tatta.</i>	31	125	<i>Vera-Pax.</i>	18	187
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<i>Uruguay.</i>	7	197	<i>Yerack.</i>	3	107
<i>Ussingha.</i>	12	79	<i>Yvica.</i>	3	16
<i>Utrecht.</i>	5	51	<i>Z.</i>		
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<i>Walachia.</i>	7	92	<i>Zangue-</i>		
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<i>Friesland.</i>	2	50	<i>pr.</i>	3	168
<i>Westpha-</i>			<i>Zanfara.</i>	8	157
<i>lia.</i>	3	60	<i>Zankaga.</i>	1	152
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<i>Wolodi-</i>			<i>Mezzab.</i>		
<i>mer.</i>	25	81	<i>Zegzeg.</i>	9	151
<i>Wologda.</i>	13	79	<i>Zeland.</i>	7	52
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<i>A.</i>	<i>Province.</i>	<i>Long.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>
A Alborg B.	N. Juitland.	29 16	57 18
Abbeville B.	Picardy.	21 00	50 9
Aberdeen A. U. m.	Highland.	17 15	57 20
Abo B. m.	Finland.	43 30	60 20
Aichdat B.	Franconia.	31 16	48 46
Aire B.	Guienne & Gas.	17 46	43 48
Aix A. m.	Provence.	24 40	43 4
Aix-le-Chapelle.	Westphalia.	25 36	50 48
Alba-Regalis.	Hungary.	39 24	47 23
Alicant.	Valencia.	17 20	38 25
Ambrun A.	Dauphine.	26 5	44 10

Amiens

A Table of the

	<i>Province.</i>	<i>Long.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>
Amiens B. m.	Picardy.	21 26	49 54
Amsterdam M.	Holland.	24 00	52 29
Andrianopie A.	Romania.	51 00	43 18
Angers B. U.	Orleanois.	17 48	47 28
Antwerp B. M.	M. of the Emp.	23 36	51 16
Aquileja P.	Venice.	34 8	45 45
Archangel m.	Dwina.	65 10	64 50
Arles.	Provence.	33 38	43 5
Arras B. m.	Artois.	21 55	50 20
Asti B.	Piedmont.	28 2	44 28
Astracan B. m.	Astracan.	80 20	49 40
Avignon A. U.	Provence.	23 54	43 22
Ausburg B. m.	Suabia.	30 57	48 14
Antun B.	Burgundy.	23 20	46 38
Aux A.	Guien. & Gas.	18 50	43 40
<i>B.</i>			
Baden.	Suabia.	27 52	48 38
Baden.	Switzerland.	27 25	47 55
Bagnialuck.	Bosnia.	39 15	44 28
Bajonne B.	Guien & Gas.	16 18	43 32
Bamberg B.	Franconia.	30 52	49 53
Barcelona B. m.	Catalonia.	20 33	40 34
Bafil B. U. m.	Switzerland.	27 16	47 34
Bastia m.	Corfica.	30 28	41 56
Belejzoro m.	Belej z ro.	60 40	58 45
Belgrade B. m.	Servia.	42 34	45 20
Benevento A.	Naples.	36 53	41 12
Berezow.	Obdora.	98 00	66 20
Bergen B. m.	Norway.	24 15	61 00
Bergen op Zome.	Brabant.	23 32	51 32
Berlin m.	Up. Saxony.	33 52	52 33
Bern.	Switzerland.	27 1	46 45
Befanson A. U. m.	Franche Comte.	25 28	47 7
Bialograd m.	Bessarabia.	54 34	47 32
Biellogrod m.	Okrania.	67 20	52 20
Bielski m.	Bielski.	57 20	55 40
Billb m.	Biscay.	14 22	43 47
Boisleduc B.	Brabant.	24 30	51 42
Bologna A. U.	Popedom.	32 04	44 08
Bonn.	Low. Rhine.	26 36	50 44
Badlogne B.	Picardy.	20 46	50 47
			Bourges

Principal Cities in Europe.

	Province.	Long.	Lat.
Bordeaux A. U. m.	Guienne.	17 50	44 5
Bourges A. U.	Orleanois.	21 10	46 5
Braga A. m.	Entre Min. Dou.	61 40	41 4
Brandenburg B.	Up. Saxony.	33 02	52 3
Breda.	Brabant.	23 57	51 5
Breme A.	Westphalia.	28 16	53 2
Brescia B.	Venice.	30 24	45 0
Breslaw B.	Bohemia.	37 24	51 0
Brest.	Bretagne.	13 18	47 5
Bristol B. m.	W. Circuit.	16 00	51 3
Bruges B.	Flanders.	92 24	51 1
Brunswick.	Low. Saxony.	30 34	52 3
Brussels m.	Brabant.	23 38	50 5
Buda m.	Hungary.	40 15	47 3
Burgos A. m.	Old Castile.	13 30	42 2
C.			
Cadiz B.	Andaluzia.	10 42	36 5
Caen B. U.	Normandy.	18 12	49 1
Cagliari m.	Sardinia.	30 24	38 1
Calais.	Picardy.	21 02	51 0
Calmar m.	Gothland.	36 32	57 0
Cambray A.	Hainault.	22 24	50 0
Cambridge U.	Norfolk Cir.	18 50	52 0
Canterbury A.	Home Cir.	20 00	51 0
Capua A.	Naples.	36 17	41 0
Carolstadt m.	Croatia.	37 00	45 0
Casale B. m.	Montferrat.	28 20	44 0
Cascaw.	Hungary.	41 50	48 0
Cassel.	Up. Rhine.	29 26	51 0
Caudebac B.	Normandy.	19 36	49 0
Cazan B. m.	Cazan.	82 10	58 0
Chambery M.	Savoy.	25 24	45 0
Charlemont.	Namur.	24 10	50 0
Charleroy.	Namur.	23 42	50 0
Clausenburg.	Transilvania.	44 25	47 0
Clermont B.	Lionois.	22 00	45 0
Cleves.	Westphalia.	25 25	51 0
Coblentx.	Low. Rhine.	27 02	50 0
Coimbra B. m.	Beira.	08 30	40 0
Coire B.	Switzerland.	29 26	46 0
Colocza A.	Hungary.	40 50	46 0

Colo

Principal Cities, &c.

	<i>Province.</i>	<i>Long.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>
44 5	Cologne A. U. m.	Low-Rhine	26 32 50 55
46 5	Compostella A.U.m.	Gallicia	08 14 43 00
41 4	Constance B.	Suabia	29 02 47 27
52 3	Constantinople P. M.	Romania	54 20 43 00
51 5	Conza A.	Naples	37 20 40 43
53 2	Copenhagen A.U.M.	Zealand-Isle	32 30 56 13
45 0	Cork B.	Munster	09 50 51 46
51 0	Corduba B.	Andaluzia	12 38 37 39
47 5	Corinth A.	Morea	47 10 37 18
51 3	Corte	Corfica	30 08 41 18
51 1	Courtray	Flanders	22 27 50 54
52 3	Cracow B. U. M.	Less. Poland	40 47 49 56
50 5	Cremona B. U.	Venice	30 14 44 42
47 3	Croia B.	Albania	42 36 41 38
42 2	Cronstadt	Transilvania	47 20 47 05
36 2	Culembach	Franconia	31 30 50 10
49 1	Czernihow M.	Czernihow	55 00 51 48
38 1	D		
51 0	Dalem	Limburg	25 05 50 45
57 0	Dantzick B. U. m.	Prussia	40 42 54 14
50 0	Darmst. dt.	Up. Rhine	28 16 49 41
52 0	Dax B.	Guien. and Gas.	16 56 43 56
51 2	Delft	Holland	23 27 52 05
41 0	Dendermond	Flanders	23 22 51 06
45 0	Devienter U. m.	Over-Yffel	25 27 52 24
44 0	Dieppe	Normandy	20 04 49 59
48 0	Dijon B. m.	Burgundy	24 05 43 37
51 0	Dinant	Liege	24 10 50 12
49 0	Dixmude	Flanders	23 08 51 06
58 0	Dole U.	Franche-Comte	24 44 46 54
45 0	Dort	Holland	23 52 51 43
50 0	Doway U.	Flanders	22 12 50 24
50 0	Dresden	Up. Saxony	33 50 51 06
47 0	Dublin A. U. M.	Leinster	12 00 53 20
45 0	Dunkirk	Flanders	21 30 51 07
51 0	Durazzo A.	Albania	42 26 41 28
50 0	Durlach	Suabia	28 18 48 48
40 0	E.		
46 0	Edinburg U. M.	Lowland	15 40 56 08
46 0	Egra	Bohemia	32 26 50 04
Colo	Elbing U.	Prussia	42 38 54 04
		M	Elle-

A Table of the

	Province.	Long.	Lar.
Elfenore	Zeland	32 32	56 32
Elvas B.	Ateutejo	10 02	38 46
Emboli A.	Macedonia	48 20	41 54
Emden.	Westphalia	26 25	53 47
Eniskilling	Ulster	10 35	54 17
Ensisheim	Up. Rhine	27 08	47 49
Erfurd U.	Up. Saxony	31 02	51 01
Erpach	Up. Rhine	28 42	49 34
Eseck	Sclavonia.	41 25	46 04
Evora A. U. m.	Alentejo	09 02	38 32
Eureux B.	Normandy	20 04	49 02
Exiter B.	W. Circuit	15 02	50 40
F.			
Faro B.	Algarve	08 55	36 57
Fermo A.	Popedom	35 35	43 00
Ferrara B. U.	Popedom	32 22	44 34
Fillippopoli A.	Romania	49 19	43 05
Florence A. U. m.	Tuscany	32 10	43 20
Flushing.	Zeland	22 48	51 34
Fontarabie	Biscay	15 48	43 36
Francfort Main	Up. Rhine	28 12	50 03
Francfort Oder U.	Up. Saxony	34 52	52 18
Freiburg U.	Suabia	27 33	47 58
Fuld	Up. Rhine	29 34	50 37
G.			
Gallipoli B.	Romania	52 48	41 27
Gallway B. m.	Connaught	09 15	53 00
Gelders	Gelderland	25 37	51 31
Geneva U.	Savoy	25 38	46 04
Genoa A. m.	Genoa	29 00	43 54
Ghent B. m.	Flanders.	22 58	51 06
Gibraltar	Andaluzia	11 32	35 54
Gnesna A. m.	Great Poland	38 28	52 24
Gran A.	Hungary	39 42	47 57
Granada A. U. m.	Granada	13 55	37 28
Gratz.	Austria	36 33	47 13
Graveling	Flanders	21 18	51 04
Grenoble B. m.	Dauphine	25 04	44 54
Gripswald U.	Up. Saxony	34 18	54 20
Groningen B. U. m.	Groningen	25 20	53 22
Guadix B.	Granada	14 39	37 32

Principal Cities, &c.

		Province.	Long.	Lat.
	<i>H.</i>			
32	Haerlem	Holland	23 36	52 31
46	Hague	Holland	23 22	52 08
54	Halberstat	Low. Saxony	31 06	52 12
47	Hamburg m.	Holstein	29 20	53 57
17	Hanaw	Up. Rhine	28 31	50 03
49	Hannover	Low. Saxony	29 36	52 35
01	Heidelberg U.	Low. Rhine	28 27	49 17
34	Heraclia A.	Romania	53 02	42 46
04	Hereford B.	Oxford Cir.	16 00	52 08
32	Hermanstat B. m.	Transilvania	45 48	46 46
02	Hildersheim B.	Low. Saxony	29 56	52 26
40	Huesca B.	Aragon	17 32	41 57
	Hulst	Flanders.	23 14	51 20
57				
00	<i>I.</i>			
34	Jaen B.	Andaluzia	13 48	37 50
05	Jaicza m.	Bosnia	39 15	45 22
20	Jazy m.	Moldavia	49 50	47 45
34	Jingolstat U.	Bavaria	31 32	48 43
36	Inspruck	Austria	31 42	46 58
03	Icoritz m.	Pole	71 10	53 40
18	Ierofflaw m.	Ierofflaw	63 30	57 30
58	Iuliers	Westphalia	25 50	50 56
37	Iureca B.	Piedmont.	27 33	44 57
	<i>K.</i>			
27	Kaffa M.	Crim Tartary	61 20	47 20
00	Kanninieck B. m.	Podolia	47 46	48 50
31	Kanifca	Hungary	37 56	46 54
04	Kargapol M.	Kargapol	64 10	61 55
54	Kempten	Suabia	30 28	47 28
06	Kexholm	Finland	53 00	61 10
54	Kilkenny B.	Leinster	11 10	52 36
24	Kiow B. m.	Ukraine	53 20	50 42
57	Kola m.	Lapland Ruf.	56 30	69 25
28	Komare	Hungary	39 12	48 12
13	Koningsberg U.	Prussia	42 00	54 30
	<i>L.</i>			
04	Landaw	Low. Rhine	27 50	49 03
54	Langres B.	Champagne	24 32	47 44
20	Laon B.	Isle of France	22 48	49 30
22	Lariffa A. m.	Janna	46 55	39 45
32				
HL				Laubach

A Table of the

	Province.	Long.	Lat.
Laubach B.	Austria	35 25	45 13
Lawenburg	Low. Saxony	30 38	53 50
Leghorn	Tuscany	31 00	42 52
Lemburg A. m.	Rus. Rubra.	45 00	49 36
Leon B. m.	Leon	11 48	42 44
Lepanto A.	Livadia	45 30	37 25
Lerida U.	Catalonia	18 36	41 22
Lewardin B. m.	West Friesland	24 52	53 23
Leyden U.	Holland	23 34	52 13
Leypsick U.	Up. Saxony	37 33	51 18
Liege B. U. m.	Liege	25 00	50 42
Lille	Flanders	22 10	50 43
Limburg m.	Limburg	25 30	50 38
Limerick B. m.	Munster	09 42	52 32
Limoges B.	Guienne	20 00	45 40
Lincoln B. m.	Midland Cir.	18 12	53 17
Lisbone A. U. m.	Estremadura	07 36	38 45
London B. M.	Home Cir.	18 36	51 32
Londonderry B. m.	Ulster	10 52	54 57
Loretto B.	Popedom	35 30	43 12
Lovain U.	Brabant	25 58	50 57
Lubeck B.	Holstein	30 40	54 15
Lucca B.	Tuscany	31 08	43 13
Lunenburg	Low. Saxony	30 21	53 42
Lunden A. m.	Schonen	33 22	56 44
Lusit B. m.	Volhinia	46 50	50 52
Luxemburg m.	Luxemburg	25 34	49 41
Lyons A. U. m.	Lionois	24 08	45 24
M.			
Madrid M.	New Castile	13 40	40 25
Maestricht	Liege	25 00	50 24
Magdeburg A. m.	Low. Saxony	32 00	57 17
Majorca B. U. m.	Majorca Isle	20 33	39 04
Malaga B.	Granada	12 35	36 40
Malvasia	Morea	48 05	35 40
Mans B.	Orleanois	18 42	48 05
Mantua A. U.	Mantua	31 10	44 52
Marfelles B.	Provence	34 35	42 47
Mechlin A. m.	Mechlin	23 47	51 06
Meissen B.	Up. Saxony	33 28	51 08
Mentz A. U.	Low. Rhine	27 43	49 57
			Mellina

Principal Cities, &c.

	Province.	Long.	Lat.
13 Messina A.	Sicily	37 48	37 54
50 Metz B.	Lorrain	25 38	49 15
52 Middleburg m.	Zeland	22 48	51 35
36 Milan A. U. m.	Milan	29 13	44 55
44 Miranda B. m.	Tralos Montes	11 00	41 40
25 Mirandola	Modena	31 38	44 35
22 Misisthra B. m.	Morea	47 32	35 25
23 Mitraw m.	Curland	45 30	56 32
13 Modena B. m.	Modena	31 32	44 14
18 Mompelier B. U.	Languedoc	22 52	43 08
42 Mondoui B.	Piedmont	27 44	43 56
43 Mons m.	Hainault	23 12	50 28
38 Montmedy	Luxemburg	24 46	49 32
32 Montmelion	Savoy	25 36	45 12
40 Moscow P. M.	Moscow	63 00	55 25
17 Moulins	Lionois	22 14	46 16
45 Moustiers A.	Savoy	26 14	45 07
32 Munchen m.	Bavaria	31 36	47 58
57 Munster B. m.	Weistphalia	27 12	52 00
12 Murcia B. m.	Murcia	16 34	38 04
57 N.			
15 Namur B. m.	Namur	24 12	50 32
13 Nancy B. m.	Lorrain	25 40	48 40
42 Nantes B.	Bretagne	16 48	47 13
44 Naples A. U. m.	Naples	36 15	40 56
52 Narbone A.	Languedoc	21 35	42 48
41 Narva	Livonia	50 25	59 06
24 Negropont	Negropont Isle	48 25	38 20
Nevers B.	Orleanois	22 02	40 44
25 Newburg	Bavaria	31 17	48 38
24 Newhaufel	Hungary	39 10	48 23
17 Newmark	Transilvania	45 08	47 35
04 Newport	Flanders	21 55	51 14
40 Nice B.	Piedmont	26 52	43 18
40 Nimmegen m.	Gelderland	25 05	51 52
05 Nismes B.	Languedoc	23 25	43 16
452 Nissa	Servia	45 05	43 53
247 Norwich B. m.	Norfolk Cir.	20 10	52 45
06 Norrborg m.	Ingria	34 00	59 52
08 Novogrod nifi m.	Novogrod nifi	69 25	58 00
957 Nov. Sewerski m.	Nov. Sewerski	56 24	52 46
lina	M 3		Nov.

A Table of the

	Province.	Long.	Lat.
Nov. Weliki m.	Nov. Weliki	55 18	58 16
Nurenb ^g m.	Franconia	31 11	49 24
Ochrida A.	Albania	44 08	41 4
Oczakow	Bessarabia	55 27	47 52
Odensee B. m.	Funen Isle	30 10	55 52
Oldenburg	Westphalia	27 30	53 25
Clmutz B.	Bohemia	37 26	49 35
St. Omers B.	Artois	21 22	50 52
Onspach	Franconia	32 33	49 14
Oorloff m.	Wiathka	83 40	60 45
Orange B.	Provence	24 03	43 37
Oristagn A.	Sardinia	29 30	38 28
Orleans B. U. m.	Orleanois	20 42	47 44
Orvieto B.	Popedom	33 36	42 23
Osnabruck B.	Westphalia	27 33	52 25
Ostend	Flanders	22 08	51 18
Oudenard	Flanders	22 48	50 54
Otranto A.	Naples	40 44	40 08
Oviedo B. U. m.	Asturia	11 05	43 23
Oxford B. U.	Oxford Cir.	17 28	51 46
P.			
Paderbone B.	Westphalia	28 31	51 43
Padoa B. U.	Venice	32 30	45 17
Palermo A. U. m.	Sicily	34 50	37 26
Pampalune B. U.	Navarr	16 06	42 52
Paris A. U. M.	Isle of France	21 30	48 45
Parma B. U. m.	Parma	30 40	44 24
Passaw B.	Bavaria	33 48	48 28
Pau	Guien. and Gas.	17 40	43 23
Pavia B. U.	Milan.	29 14	44 38
Pembrook m.	S. Wales	13 28	51 46
Perigeeux B.	Guienne	19 18	45 12
Permaveleck m.	Permski	81 40	62 34
Perugia B. U.	Popedom	33 48	42 47
Petzora m.	Petzora	81 00	67 50
Philipsburg	Low-Rhine	28 10	49 04
Piacenza B.	Parma	29 56	44 33
Pignerol	Dauphine	27 00	44 26
Pisa A. U.	Tuscany	31 00	43 04
Placentia B. m.	Extremadura	11 50	39 48
			Plef-

Principal Cities, &c.

	Province.	Long.	Lar.
Pleskow B. m.	Pleskow	50 30	57 25
Poitiers B. U.	Orleanois	19 00	46 34
Porto B.	Entre Min. Dou.	08 14	41 18
Posega m.	Sclavonia	39 42	45 46
Prague A. U. m.	Bohemia	34 33	49 58
Presburg	Hungary	38 14	48 25
Prevesa B. m.	Canina	44 00	38 24
Q.			
Quesnoy.	Hainault	22 53	50 28
Quimper B.	Breragne	13 42	47 32
Quinque Ecclesiaz	Hungary	40 06	46 26
St. Quinten	Picardy	22 28	49 52
Q.			
Raab B.	Hungary	38 52	48 03
Ragusi A. m.	Dalmatia	40 40	43 03
Ratisbone B.	Bavaria	32 18	48 55
Ravenna A.	Popedom	33 10	44 06
Rennes B. m.	Breragne	16 30	48 03
Rezan B. m.	Rezan	65 05	45 30
Rheims A. U. m.	Champagne	23 18	49 13
Riga A. m.	Livonia	45 34	56 54
Rochelle B.	Orleanois	17 17	46 7
Rodes B.	Guienne	21 20	44 20
Roermond B.	Gelderland	25 22	51 16
Rome P. U. M.	Popedom	34 22	41 50
Rotterdam.	Holland	23 34	52 00
Roven A. U. m.	Normandy.	20 02	49 26
S.			
Salamanca B. U.	Leon	11 31	41 14
Salerno A. U.	Naples	36 52	40 44
Salonichi A. m.	Macedonia	47 00	41 37
Salzburg A.	Bavaria	33 32	47 37
Saragosa A. U. m.	Aragon	17 00	41 38
Scutari B. m.	Albania	42 20	42 26
Sebenico B.	Dalmatia	38 18	44 16
Segovia B.	New-Castile	13 20	40 56
Sens A.	Champagne	22 29	48 02
Setines A. m.	Livadia	+8 20	37 25
Seville A. U. m.	Andaluzia	11 14	37 30
Sienna A. U.	Tuscany	32 28	42 53
Skalholt B. m.	Ileland	01 45	66 00
			Sleswick

A Table of the

	Province.	Long.	Lat.
Sleswick B. m.	Sleswick	29 24	55 57
Sluys	Flanders	22 34	51 24
Smolensko m.	Smolensko	55 42	54 31
Sofia A. m.	Bulgaria	47 12	43 25
Spalatro A.	Dalmatia	38 50	44 00
Spines B.	Up. Rhine	28 12	49 11
Spoletto B.	Popedom	34 27	42 23
Stetin	Up. Saxony	35 18	53 28
Stockholm M.	Sweden	39 05	59 26
Strasburg B. U. m.	Up. Rhine	27 26	48 28
Stugart	Suabia	28 50	48 38
Susdal A. m.	Susdal	65 25	56 35
Syracossa B.	Sicily.	37 20	36 19
T.			
Tarento A.	Naples	39 28	40 26
Targovisco m.	Walachia	47 38	45 54
Tarragon A. U.	Catalonia	19 26	40 36
Tavira m.	Algarve	09 14	37 00
Temeswar	Hungary	43 24	46 06
Thimville	Luxemburg	25 33	49 29
Tholose A. U. m.	Languedoc	19 48	43 29
Tokay	Hungary	42 00	48 08
Tobalska B. m.	Siberia	92 50	65 15
Toledo A. U.	New-Castile	13 30	39 24
Ternia m.	Lapland Swed.	44 00	66 03
Toul B.	Lorrain	25 20	48 42
Toulon B.	Provence	25 22	42 34
Tournay B.	Flanders	22 36	50 41
Tours A.	Orleanois	19 18	41 23
Trent B.	Austria	31 20	45 48
Triers A. U.	Low. Rhine	36 00	49 50
Tubingen U.	Suabia	28 44	48 18
Turin A. U. m.	Piedmont	27 26	44 34
Twer B. m.	Twer	60 20	56 35
V.			
Valence B. U.	Dauphine	24 12	44 32
Valenciennes U.	Hainault	22 44	50 24
Valencia A. U. m.	Valencia	17 15	39 25
Valkenburg	Limburg	25 18	50 53
Valladolid B.	Old-Castile	12 50	41 48
Vendosme	Orleanois	19 42	47 48
Venice			

Principal Cities, &c.

	Province.	Long.	Lat.
Venice P. U. M.	Venice	33 04	45 20
Vercelli B.	Piedmont	28 17	44 50
Verdun B.	Lorrain	24 48	49 11
Verona B. U.	Venice	31 20	45 14
Vicenza B.	Venice	32 04	45 25
Vienna B. U. M.	Austria	37 05	48 14
Vienna A.	Dauphine	14 08	45 07
Viterbo B.	Popedom	33 48	42 11
Viviers B.	Languedoc	23 54	43 57
Ulm.	Suabia	30 00	48 14
Upsale A. U.	Sweden	38 22	60 00
Urbine A.	Popedom	33 57	43 24
Ulcopia A.	Servia	45 48	43 00
Ustinga m.	Ustinga	70 38	61 10
Utrecht U. m.	Utrecht	24 20	52 09
W.			
Waradin B.	Hungary	42 55	47 15
Warsaw M.	Masovia	42 08	52 07
Weissenburg B.	Transilvania	45 00	46 46
Wetzler	Up. Rhine	28 12	50 32
Wiborg B. m.	N. Juitland	28 52	56 47
Wiborg B.	Finland	51 25	60 55
Widen A.	Servia	46 00	44 53
Wihirz m.	Croatia	37 44	45 18
Wilna A. U.	Lithuania	47 14	54 13
Wirchatoaria m.	Condora	79 10	66 10
Wittenberg U.	Up. Saxony	33 02	51 54
Wladislaw B.	Poland Great	40 02	52 43
Wolfenbittel	Low. Saxony	30 33	52 28
Wolgast	Up. Saxony	34 32	54 16
Wolodimer m.	Wolodimer	67 10	57 00
Wologda B. m.	Wologda	65 10	59 05
Worms B.	Low-Rhine	28 00	49 32
Worotin m.	Worotin	62 00	54 10
Wurtzburg B. U.	Franconia	31 47	49 49
Y.			
York A.	Northern Cit.	17 46	54 00
Ypres B.	Flanders	22 03	50 57
Yrica m.	Yrica Isle	19 00	38 25
Yvoix.	Luxemburg	24 32	49 43

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A Table, &c.

Z.	Province.	Long.	Lat.
Zagrab B.	Slavonia	37 27	46 11
Zainova B.	Leon	11 44	41 44
Zant B.	Zant Isle	44 25	36 28
Zara A.	Dalmatia	37 20	44 38
Zatmar	Hungary	43 18	48 00
Zell	Low Saxony	30 00	52 50
Zeng B.	Croatia	36 39	45 10
Zolnock	Hungary Up.	41 38	47 20
Zug	Switzerland	28 10	46 50
Zurick U.	Switzerland	28 12	47 10
Zutphen	Gelderland	25 29	52 10
Zweybruck	Up. Rhine.	26 54	49 10

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